PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

[TEN PAGES.]
No. 52,742—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
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GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
all Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th Dec.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5911	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6523	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5911	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.
PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 155.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 690. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 613-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued for Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Brstfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 19 3.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Deguy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X...., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Ebo, Mahamerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.
S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.
FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.
S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 21st December,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Fir[illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.
RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 805.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 830; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 47.

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CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.
LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD SHOW ROOMS.
No. 5-12.
AGENTS: LAURIE & MARNER, LD., COACH BUILDERS, LONDON.
JUST LANDED
FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.
CARRIAGE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
It is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.
CARRIAGES ON HIRE.
Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.
PEGAMOID CLOTH.
We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
COLD WEATHER DELICACIES
NOW ARRIVING.
ENGLISH STILTON'S Prize Dairy.
ENGLISH-PICKLED PORK, Legs and Bellies.
ENGLISH PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
ENGLISH OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
ENGLISH HAMS, Home-Cured Pale Cumberland.
ENGLISH BACON, Real Wiltshire.
ENGLISH XMAS PUDDINGS, 2, 4 and 6 lbs. each.
ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.
ENGLISH COBNUTS.
LOCH FYNE HERRINGS, in Kegs of 50 each.
TURKEY FIGS, | MALTA GRAPES,
FRENCH PLUMS, | BRAZIL NUTS.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.
SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
REAL HAVANA CIGARS
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
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OLD POLICE COURT.
THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.
A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.
UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS
(THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!
GET YOUR
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
FROM
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
AND RELY ON THE QUALITY FOR WHICH YOU PAY.
The best and largest stock of real
AMBER CIGAR
AND
CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
Sterling Silver TUBES with fine AMBER HOLDERS.
Real Meerschaum PIPES, fancy, plain, and with Silver rims.
Real Crocodile, Lizard, Russian and Morocco Leather
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
Buck, Antelope, Kangaroo and India-rubber TOBACCO POUCHES,
Sterling Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES.
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
Continental, and all the qualities of the best INDIAN CIGARS, and our own High-Class, Genuine
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1902.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically	Decorated, plain	Icing	... ...	1 0	per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	... ...	1 4	"
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	... ...	1 8	"

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.
Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.
FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.
ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.
All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLDALLS, &c. SPECIAL SHOW.—Large new Stock of Trunks Bags, &c., now on view, Splendid Selection. Moderate Prices. All Leather Goods, Guaranteed Solid Leather, No Cardboard allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—An Officer, aged nearly 52, in concluding his correspondence with Mr E. P. HENDERSON, C. S., rend., writes thus: "I am most sincerely grateful to you for your services which have, I am sure, saved me a large sum." Mr. Henderson's latest Pamphlet, and his advice, are freely available to Government Officers and others whom he believes to apply in good faith.—28 Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANNUAL POLICE BALL

Will be held at

THE TOWN HALL

ON THE 23RD DECEMBER, 1902. (TUESDAY)

One Gentleman's Ticket including one Lady Rs. 10.

Every Extra Lady's Ticket Rs. 5.

Tickets can be purchased from the following Members :—

O. J. HOLDWAY, Esq.	T. JEBB, Esq.
D. WILLIAMSON, Esq.	J. WALKER, Esq.
G. WALTON, Esq.	E. CAUTY, Esq.
R. C. FISH, Esq.	H. BODLEY, Esq.
J. HASSAN, Esq.	W. R. JONES, Esq.
J. STENSON, Esq.	

W. R. JONES,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.
Mahe Street, Police Station.

N.B.—Sale of Tickets will close on the 20th instant.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per s.s. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES including Coal Steam Country (Sitarampore or Canmon's Navigation) (more or less) to the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

2. The terms of contract and other particulars can be obtained on application during Office hours, to the Superintendent from whom also a set of Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rupee one.

3. All covers must have the name of the contracting party legibly written on the outside.

E. TOMKINS, CAPT., R. A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.
Gun Carriage Factory Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1902.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WANTED

A qualified and experienced SUB-ENGINEER and an OVERSEER.

Applications giving full and detailed particulars of qualifications, experience and age and accompanied by copies of Testimonials must be sent to Undersigned by the 10th January next.

The pay will be as follows :—

SUB-ENGINEER, rs. 200 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300.

OVERSEER, Rs 80 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs 100.

SUB-ENGINEER.—Applicants with academical qualifications preferred.

Appointment applied for to be legibly written on outside of envelope.

By Order,
EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst, C. E.
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Dated Manora Karachi, the 6th December, 1902.

P. W. D. BURMA.

NOTICE.

WANTED

TEMPORARY ENGINEERS and UPPER SUBORDINATES for the Buildings and Roads Branch.

Age, technical education, qualifications including linguistic attainments and last salary should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates with history of services.

Applications will be received by the Undersigned till the 31st January 1903.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D. Burma.

Rangoon, 4th December, 1902.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7274 A

Bombay Castle, 19th November, 1902.

THE following DRAFT NOTIFICATION is published for general information. PERSONS who have any objections to urge to it are required to communicate them in writing to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, within two months from the date of the publication of this Notification :—

The Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to make the following rules under clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Sub-section (1) of section 127 of the City of Bombay Police Act (No. IV of 1902) :—

SUB-SECTION (1).

CLAUSE (B)

1. All persons riding, driving vehicles, cycling or leading or accompanying cattle in through or along a street shall, unless there be some reasonable cause for divergence, keep to the left side of such street.

2. No vehicle shall be driven or ridden in any street in such a way as to endanger the safety of or cause obstruction or inconvenience to the public.

3. Every driver of an automotor car or rider of a motor cycle in any street or public place shall, when passing a horse or other animal (either led, driven or ridden), which appears to be restive or frightened thereby, proceed with special caution and at once if required slow down or stop altogether.

4. Every driver or rider of a vehicle pulling up in any street shall do so with care to prevent danger, obstruction or inconvenience to the public and before pulling up shall give warning of his intention to do so to the drivers or riders of any vehicles that may be following in the same line of route by raising his hand or in some other sufficient manner.

5. Every driver of a vehicle intending to pull up shall do so at the extreme side of the street along which he is proceeding.

6. Every person driving an automotor car or riding a cycle of any description shall have ready and available for immediate use a suitable bell, whistle or horn in order to give clear and audible warning of his approach when about to pass any vehicle or foot-passenger and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public.

7. Every driver or rider of a vehicle emerging from a cross street into a main street shall slow down and give way to any vehicle passing along such main street.

8. No person having the care of any vehicle shall be at such a distance from such vehicle as not to have complete control over any animal drawing the same.

9. No person shall drive, conduct or convey any elephant, camel or wild animal in, through or along any street except such streets and at such hours as the Commissioner of Police shall permit in writing.

10. No person shall drive or take cattle in droves through any street except between 9 P. M. and 9 A. M. and 12 noon and 4 P. M. and such cattle shall be in charge of and accompanied by such a sufficient number of attendants as may be necessary to keep them completely under control.

11. No person shall in any street expose for show, hire or sale any animal or vehicle or set out anything for sale in or upon any stall, foot-board, cask or basket so as to cause obstruction to traffic or inconvenience to the public.

12. No person shall leave any box, bale, package or other thing in a street so as to cause obstruction to traffic or danger or inconvenience to the public.

13. No person shall occupy any portion of any street so as to cause obstruction to traffic or inconvenience to the public.

14. No person shall walk along the carriage way of any street wherein a side walk exists.

15. Every person riding, driving, cycling or walking or leading or accompanying cattle shall obey the directions of the Police posted or stationed at crossings or in any street or public place to regulate the public traffic.

CLAUSE C.

1. No person shall wilfully cause any vehicle or cattle to be halted or remain standing in any street or public place so as to cause danger, obstruction or inconvenience to any of the public.

2. No person having charge of any vehicle halted in any street or public place for the purpose of being unloaded or loaded with baggage, goods or merchandise shall cause or permit such vehicle to remain standing there any longer than may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such unloading or loading.

3. Every vehicle when halted in any street for the purpose of being unloaded or loaded with baggage, goods or merchandise shall be drawn up by the person in charge thereof parallel to and alongside the side of the street and not athwart it or athwart a cross street.

4. No person shall allow any vehicle or cattle of which he is in charge to remain standing in or to halt at any part of a street or public place which the Commissioner of Police may have notified shall not be so used for the time being.

CLAUSE (D).

1. No person shall ride a cycle of any description in a street or public place between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise without a lighted lamp of suitable character and giving a sufficient illumination being fixed in front of such cycle.

2. Every person in charge of any cart, carriage van, dray, or truck drawn by cattle or of any automotor car in any street or public place whether any such vehicle be standing or moving shall have two lamps of suitable character and illumination affixed thereto one on either side of the front portion of such vehicle and shall keep such lamps lighted at all times between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise unless there is sufficient moonlight to render the use of such lighted lamps unnecessary.

3. No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed, except at such hours and by such streets as shall be permitted by the Commissioner of Police, any timber or metal or other unwieldy article exceeding 20 feet in length or projecting more than two feet beyond the sides or the vehicle in which it is conveyed.

CLAUSE (E).

1. No funeral procession shall pass along Queen's Road between 4 P. M. and 8 P. M., or along any other street or during such hours as the Municipal Commissioner may from time to time prohibit under clause (e) of Section 141 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Ag. Chief Secy. to Government.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU" Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 22nd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO for Bombay per s.s. "IDZUMI MARU," from YOKOHAMA and KOBE, subsequently transhipped to the s.s. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," ARRIVED here on the 11th inst., are hereby informed that after the departure of the s.s. "Idzumi Maru" from Kobe she was stranded in the Inland Sea of Japan, necessitating the transfer of her Cargo and causing the Steamer (Idzumi) to go under General Average. Consignees are, therefore, requested to present their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, sign their Average Bonds and pay the Deposit of 10 per cent on the Market Value, or send G-Letters of Credit from their Insurance Companies before D-Orders can be issued to them.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th Dec., 1902.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be OPENED at BALLARD PIER, for the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS and others on the days on which the English Mail Steamer arrives and departs from Bombay. The hours at which open are notified on the Notice Board.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent,
Bombay Sub Division.

Bombay, 12th December, 1902.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates;—

1st Class Return ..... Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return ..... Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December, 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CLASSES.

CLASSES for instruction (theoretical and practical) in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING will be formed in January next. The course will extend over three years. The Fee per quarter will be Rs. 9 payable in advance. Further particulars will be sent on application.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

IN ORDER to facilitate the early DELIVERY of postal articles intended for persons residing in any of the Camps at DELHI during the CORONATION DURBAR the public are requested to specify clearly in the address the name of the particular Camp in which the addressee is residing and to add the words "Delhi Coronation Durbar" or "Delhi Durbar" as the LAST words of the address. It is particularly requested that the name of the post town "Delhi" may not be added as the last word of the address, as articles intended for the Camp which are so addressed will in the first instance have to be sent to the permanent Post Office at Delhi and will consequently be delayed.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 27th November, 1902.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS
FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR SUITS
AT MESSRS HAJEE EBRAHIM & BROS.,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
WHERE ALSO A
MONSTROUS STOCK OF HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
HAS JUST BEEN
UNPACKED FROM WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.
INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED.
THE CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE,
No. 1, CRAWFORD MARKET.

BEST SADDLERY,
STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS and
RUBBER TYRES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH.
This is the LAST TIME we will give.
Rs. 5,000
Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers.
UP TO THE 31st JANUARY, 1903
A LADY'S SILVER OR OXIDIZED WRISTLET WATCH.
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8,
WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.
These Watches are well-finished and good for the rough use.
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
We highly recommend this well-known time-keeper. There is nothing in the market to compare with it for which we give a guarantee for five years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, etc.
—OR A—
Set of CORONATION STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2.
—OR A—
CORONATION CHAIN, Rs. 2.
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	...	1,000
1 Do.	—	...	500
1 Do.	... ...	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each ...	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „ ...	—	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „ ...	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „ ...	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25 ...	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10 ...	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 ...	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 ...	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model, Riche, fitted with Ball Bearing, free Wheel, and Bowden Triumph Pattern Brake, a perfect Mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

DOG.—FOR SALE, a BULL TERRIER, at Crawford's Auction, TO-DAY.

WANTED capable and experienced NURSE or AYAH for baby of six months. Apply "M." Somerset House, Cumbala Hill.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

RAPID and Satisfactory Preparation for LONDON ACCOUNTANCY and COMMERCIAL EXAMS. on Moderate Terms. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, 19, Church Gate Street.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1903.—Just received a large Stock in all sizes and styles of Binding. Price List free by post. Special Terms to large buyers.—BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED RESPECTABLE SITUATION by Advertiser, a Writer on Popular Scientific Subjects. He will give Security if so required. Apply Box "No. 928 N," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Hornby Bazaar, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUSTUM URBE," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

VISITORS TO DELHI DURBAR will get BRAND NEW CYCLES on HIRE. Terms liberal WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay and Main Street, Poona.

REAL CAMEL-HAIR RUGS, the warmest and the lightest Covering for Cold Weather. Just the thing for Delhi Durbar. A new Consignment just landed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Baudora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies throughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE Re 1. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT. VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, 6s. 15 per year including Postage.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager Bombay Gazette Steam Press

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Boot, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief. Perfect cure guaranteed. Price Rs. 5 each. Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Rasaghat Bengal.

CHRISTMAS 1902.

TOYS AND DOLLS,
From Ans. 4 to Rs. 160.
TRICYCLE and ROCKING HORSES,
THREE DIFFERENT SIZES.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
EVERY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.
LEATHER GOODS.
HAND BAGS, PURSES, DESKS, &c., &c.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
From Ans. 8 to Rs. 5.
CADBURY CHOCOLATE,
FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SWEETS,
40 Different Kinds, From Ans. 12 to Rs. 4-8 lb.
COLLARD AND BOWSAR'S SWEETS,
Ans. 4 and Ans. 8.
MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CUTLERY,
PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, DESSERT AND TABLE KNIVES, &c.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
AMBER, MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND HOLDERS.

MORENAS & CO.,
64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

TO ALL.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.
SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS
IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL
SILKS AND NOVELTIES.
A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.
EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & CO.
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Rs. 1-8.

TO BE LET

THE SECOND FLOOR of the ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, suitably arranged for occupation by several Offices. The premises afford the finest accommodation in the Fort, being central and open to the breeze on all sides. Apply for particulars to

THE MANAGER,
Oriental Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ESSENCE of NEEM is invaluable for poisoned, polluted or poverty of blood, eruptions, sores, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Essence of Papaya for dispepsia stomachic and liver disorders, loss of appetite, gastralgia, nausea, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Essence of Chiretta is the extensively used bitter tonic, for debility after fevers, Anæmia, poor blood, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Doctors use them in practice with wonderous results. Apply to P. MUKERJI, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

CAST IRON PIPES.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

THE ONLY
MOTOR CAR
FOR INDIA
IS THE
LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR
WITH A
KEROSENE OIL BURNER
No Vibration
No Noise
Climbs any Hill
USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.
FULL PARTICULARS FROM
THE MOTOR
TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.
Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BIOYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says :—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD SHED WITH MANGALORE TILES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, behind the Musafarkhana by order to Messrs. GLADE and Co.

One Teakwook shed with Mangalore tiles of the Indian Oil Mill Co., 120 feet in length, 36 feet in breadth and 13 feet in length.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED INTESTATE AND UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate, and unserviceable properties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 211 CASES AND 30 BALES OF PAPERS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following cases and bales of papers—

On account and risk of Essabhai Caderbhoy Sawai—
E. K. S. 1-4—4 cases papers ex s s Ehrenfels.
On account and risk of the concerned—
E. K. R. J. 5, 7-9—3 bales papers ex, s. s. Imperatrix.
E. K. R. J. 1-4, 6-10—6 " " " Tirol.
E. K. R. F. 1-6 —6 " " " "
E. K. J. 2-5 —5 " " " "
E. K. 1 —1 " " " "
E. K. S. 43/1, 1-5)
E. K. S. 4621, 3-4 6) —6 " " " "
E. K. 2012-12 —11 cases " " "
E. K. 4319, 1-9 —9 bales " " Tanninfers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHILATELISTS, COLLECTORS AND DEALERS OF USED STAMPS.

Under instructions from the Receivers of the Estate of a deceased lady, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following :—

Lot 1.—Indian and Foreign used Post Cards about 16,569.
" " Post Cards cut square about 4,250.
" " Post Envelopes about 600.
" " cut round about 100
One bag containing " loose stamps and 29 card views & oculars.

Lot 2—Indian and Foreign Postage and Revenue used Stamps in three books, about 17,360, and one book of monogram samples about 427.

Lot 3—Foreign Postage used Stamps in three books about 3,330 with Stanley Gibbons Price Catalogue of Stamps.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned and the lots are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, almirah, dressing and wash-hard table, sofas, easy chairs, writing tables chest of drawers, meas-safe, side board, iron deu le bedstead.

1 mahogany square piano by Soundy.
1 D. B. B. L. bore rifle by H. S. Gordon.
2 large size real Persian carpets, 13 1-2 by 12 1-2ft. by 12 1-2 by 9ft. and 1 jail made large carpet.
1 lot best plated ware consisting of salad bowl, cruet, tea set, biscuit box, bread basket, claret jug, etc., also brassware.
28 boxes assorted sweets such as assorted toffees, butter Scotch, Russian toffee and almond rock.
On account of those concerned—
14 cases each 50lbs Travancore tea, received as trial consignment consisting of broken orange pekoe, broken pekoe and pekoe.

Under instructions from Messrs. Peier and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ram Dial Dawi Dutt of Amritsar.

4222 B C L—2175—24 pieces Pers. satin, R D 13, 45/46" by 451 6 yards.
4253 B C L—2176/77—2 cases each 24 pieces silcots, R D 16" by about 45 yards.
4254 B C L—2181—24 pieces black meras, R D 920, 45/46", by 40/45 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome and fast country-bred bay horse, 15 hands.
1 light victoria.
1 strong-built French polished office shigram.
1 circular glass roughan.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Menesse and Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussel's carpets, etc.

The property will be on view from TO-MORROW, TUESDAY.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Incandescent electric lamps of different voltage and power.

CRAWFORD

Bombay, 15th December 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT WORLEE COLIWADA, AND AT FERGUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Captain D'Silva, and John Mathews D'Silva, Administrators of the Estate of the late Sebastian Jacinto D'Silva, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th December, 1890, sell by Public Auction on the premises the properties hereunder described on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p. m. :—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Worlee Coliwada, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the south by a nullah, and beyond that by the property of the late Dooring Kinar, on or towards the west by the property of the late Pascal Nunes, on or towards the north by the property of Dooring Sel, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ameer de Souza and which said dwelling house is assessed by the Municipality under Ward G. No. 470 (1) Street No. 30 and the outhouse is assessed under Ward G. No. 471 and Street No. 30-A.

Lot.—No. 2—All those four pieces of Koras land or ground, situate and being at Fergusson Road near Parel without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3026 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1—3,70; 7 and 5—3026; 1-2-3 and 6—3025; and 1—2917.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Unwalla and Phirozshaw Attorneys to the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 15th December, 1902. Auctioneers.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated, without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Send in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co. The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£52 3/4	= — 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1/8	= "
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 3/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22 3/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	47 7/8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	= "
Berlin "	20·45 1/2	= "
New York Demand	4·87	= — 1/4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 per ct	= "
6 " "	3 7/8 per cts	= "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 per ct	= "
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 per ct	= "
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 5/8 per ct	=
7 day market loans	3 1/2 per ct	= — 1/4

METALS.

Copper Brazier £62-10.
Yellow Metal 5 1-2d.
Tin Plates 12s. 6d.
Bar iron Belgium, £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-2-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-4. Dec.-Jan. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Linseed—Linseed Bold 44. Apl.-May. Sellers Tone quiet.

Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

Arrivals—Steamer Louise Roth.

Freight—Coals, Cardiff to Bombay 8s, 3d.

SKIN SALES.

Ship skin sales closed to-day. Total quantity Gold 600,000. Madras 1s. to 1 1-2d. higher Bombay 1 1 2d. to 2d. higher.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 40,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 30 000
Silver to Hongkong	£ 8,000

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·54 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals quiet but steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April
4·48 plus 3	4·47 plus 3	4 47 plus 3	4·47 plus 3
Apl.-May 4·48 plus 3	May-June. 4·48 plus 3	June-July 4·48 plus 3	July-Aug. 4·48 plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	33,000 bales.
Do. last year	58,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	37,000 "
" " Continent	16,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·55
Futures, month of Dec.	8·31 — 4
Do. do. March	8·26 — 3
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8 1-8
Futures month of March	8 23 — 4
Do. June	8·33 — 4
Tone at close	steady.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,5,000
" Exports to Great Brit in	1,72,000
" " France and Continent	109,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,620,000
" " at Interior Ports	6,00,000
Total week's sales	Bales. 54,000
" Sold for spec.	3,000
" Sold for exportation	1 000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	87,000
" Actual exports	13,000
" Week's imports	74,000
" Stock	407,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Amount forwarded to consumers	Nil
" Week's imports	Nil
" Stock	3,000
Afloat American	320,000
" Indian	5,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 12th December, 1902 :—

Cotton	7,319 bales.
Wheat	2,006 cwts.
Linseed	1,185 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	28,807 "
Poppyseed	1,090 "
Groundnuts	129 "
Castorseed	1,429 "
Rice	7,883 "
Myrabollams	3,178 "
Cottonseed	5,789 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Exs Chins, from London :		
Gold Bullion	Rs.	2,57,250
Gold Coins	"	37,500
Silver Bullion	"	5,83,100
Exs Caledonia from London		
Silver Bullion	Rs.	70,348

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13,

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116 1-2
Shanghai 30 " "	162
Japan 30 " "	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per Cent—Tone quiet but steady.

Cash	Rs.	97-8
1st Settlement	Rs.	97-7

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	8	5		
Forward April-May	7	14		
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6	5	7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14		
Do. Gujarat forward April May			6	5
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	8	4		
Forward April-May	7	8		
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready	24	0		
Forward April-May.	24	4		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Forward Jany-Feby	35	12		
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Howree Khandesh Ready	37	8		
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	36	8	37	0
25 " "	36	0	36	8
50 " "	34	8		
Black Kutnee	32	8		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	5,000
Total imports	29,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·48	4·47	4·47
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.
4·47	4·48	4·48	4·48	4·48
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—The market remains quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry for spot cotton from exporters to Europe. The mills are doing little and purchases on their account are chiefly of high class Bengals only.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	167	158	—	25 Dec
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	170	162	—	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	170	162	—	do
Belsti, M G	177	171	—	do
Khandesh, (M G)	—	166	—	do
Domangaum Poolgaum	181	175	—	do
Oomra good staple	185	180	175	do
Akola do)				
Khamgaum do)	178	172	—	do
Karanja do)				
Broach do	189	—	191-2	25 Mar.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-11 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 6
Bombay "	24
English Sovereigns	15-3-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	58-8
Do. 17 1-2	58-9

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar.
The Manchester Market has been strong.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 92 3-4
3 per cent Rentes 99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 107
4 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers 65 1-8
Bar Silver 22 3-16

THE ZOROASTRIAN GYMNASIUM.

THE annual gymnastic display and distribution of prizes at the Zoroastrian Gymnasium took place yesterday evening at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay. Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C. I. E., occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The report showed that the institution was established by its present proprietor Mr. Framjee Merwanjee Aria in the year 1875, with only five pupils to begin with. From five the number rose to nine y, and not less than 3,000 Parsee youths had taken advantage of the institution. The average attended at present was from forty to fifty daily. The report having been read a capital programme of gymnastics was successfully carried out. The prizes were then distributed to the students of the institution by Mrs. Gulbai Muncherjee Murzban. Mr. Murzban in an interesting speech very earnestly alluded to the want of physical culture of Parsee youths side by side with the mental labour they had to undergo. Garlands and bouquets were then presented to Mr. and Mrs. Murzban and the gathering dispersed.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 13.

Saturday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in North-east Arabian sea and the cyclonic storm in that area has partly filled up and is not of much importance this morning. Showers have fallen in the west peninsula, Gujarat and the central parts of the country. Trivandrum, Nagpur and Pachmarhi have received one inch, and Indore and Hoshangabad half an inch. The weather is slightly unsettled in Persia and a light shower has been received at Ispahan. Skies are cloudy in Kashmir. A very high minimum or night temperature has continued in Gujarat, Central India plateau, the Satpuras and the Deccan. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal, during the past 24 hours in the Indo Gangetic plain Behar and the Brahmuputra valley.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 14.

Sunday.—The depression on the north-east of the Arabian Sea has filled up and skies are clearing in Gujarat. The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and Kashmir, and cloud is reported in these areas, Upper India hills, and Rajputana. Light showers have fallen in West Deccan, no rain of any importance elsewhere. Bijapur has received 28 cents, Belgaum, 18 cents, and Poona 12 cents. Conditions are apparently slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay where a depression may be forming. Rain may be received on the south Madras coast in the next 36 hours.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 13TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Veraval and Basvnagar, briskly over the Deccan, along the coast from Karwar to Bombay and at Rajkot, Parbi, Dwarka, Karachi, Lahore and Jhansi. Elsewhere the changes have been small and irregular. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The deviations of the extreme day temperature show a defect of from 5° to 14° owing to rain in Central India and at Karwar, Ratnagiri, Surat, Amraoti, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jhansi and Allahabad. The minimum this morning was in large excess of normal in several places. The temperatures ranged from 91° at Cochin to 37° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is less cloudy to-day. Humidity shows a large increase at Sholapur, Nagpur, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi and Jacobabad.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Ahmedabad, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Goa and Mangalore.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has considerably filled up having a small residual depression over Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, where weather is still cloudy and slightly unsettled. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are again cyclonic and point to equally unsettled weather to the E.S.E. of Madras in the Bay. Local scattered rain is likely in Berar, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and over the Deccan.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 12th December, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·838
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·855
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of wind	SSE.-S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	miles 561

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

Is London to have a new Mansion House? The erection of a municipal head-quarters nowadays is financially an undertaking which the leading London bodies are loth to set themselves to. The L. C. C. has given up its ambitious scheme, and although there is some talk in the City about the necessity, which cannot be disputed, for a new Mansion House, it has not received serious attention as yet. When the time comes for the erection of a new Mansion House, however, the probability is that the building will be used for police court and administrative purposes only, and not for residential use. The heart of the City is not an ideal residential quarter, and the mayoral requirements could be met by a suite of rooms for receptions and entertainments.

MEMBERS of the Dickens' Fellowship are specially interested in preserving copies of the original edition of the "Pickwick Papers," which contains the illustrations of the gifted caricaturist Seymour, whose tragic death followed immediately after he had designed the picture of "The Dying Clown." There has always been some controversy as to how far Seymour's work inspired the famous novelist in this particular publication; but it is known that Seymour's mind had become affected by strange morbid fancies at the time he drew this picture, and that traces of his mental derangement are apparent in the original illustration.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CRAVEN—December 10, at London, James Craven, late Deputy Traffic Manager, G I Ry, aged 59 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—December 8, at Woodland's Sanatorium, Cooncor the wife of S F Barber, of a daughter.
BUTLER—December 9, at Attock, the wife of M S D Butler, I C S, of a son.
FINDLAY—December 7, at Jubbulpore, the wife of C S Findlay, I C S, of a son.
HILL—December 9, at Woodland's Sanatorium, Cconcor, the wife of F J Hill, of a daughter.
LOCHNER—November 18, at Almora, the wife of W E P Lochner, of a son.
REID—December 11, at the United Free Church Manse, 47-1, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev David Reid, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUSHNELL—ROBINSON—December 6, at the Baptist Mission Chapel, Serampore, by the Rev E S Summers, B A, Principal, Serampore College, J R Walter Bushnell, Ophthalmic Optician, Calcutta, elder son of Josiah Bushnell, Esq, of Wembley, Middlesex, England, to Gertrude, younger daughter of the late Rev Robert Robinson, of Calcutta.

A. FREDOON & Co.,

WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,

Made on Instalment System.

ALICE BUILDING,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING

APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & Co.,

BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Bombay, Colaba, July, 1899.

I have much pleasure in recommending Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co. as Purveyors. They have SUPPLIED me with all my PROVISIONS for some months past, and given me entire satisfaction.

A. F. WILSON.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 10-57 11 5 2 a Low water, 7-0 4-35 a
Fifth Criminal Sessions.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer China entered the dock on Saturday.

SHANKERSETT TEMPLE FAIR.—This fair commenced yesterday (Sunday) at Tardeo, and will continue for five days.

FAIR.—The annual Datt Jayanti fair commenced yesterday at Girgaum Back Road in Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi's Wadi, and will continue for two days.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two young four-horned antelopes (Tetracerus quadricornis) have been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. Gunpat Thondoo Gaikwad.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Palitana, Somali, and City of Dundee entered, and the steamer Mozaffari left the dock on Friday, and the steamers Shahnoor and Chitdwara on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Chusan will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Namidas Laljee, who resides on the first floor of a house in Hoil Chuckla, Fort, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home on Friday last, his room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,122 were stolen from a box. The complainant, it appears, went out in the morning, leaving his wife at home. When he returned at 5 p. m., he found the wife out, the lock wrenched off the door, and the property stolen.

STRUGGLE AT SEA.—On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Ali Juma, coal-trimmer on the P. and O. s. s. China, with causing hurt to Salim Saleman, a fireman on board the same vessel, on the 6th instant. It appeared that on the 6th instant while the ship was at sea complainant saw the accused throwing the coal in the bunker. On his asking accused not to do so accused dealt a blow on his head with a shovel. The same day at about midnight accused again assaulted the complainant with a knife and caused a wound on his thigh. Accused stated that complainant annoyed him very often and called him a "soor" on the evening of the 6th instant. He got excited and struck the complainant with a knife. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital on Saturday Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Sunkoo, a Hindu girl, aged five years. The deceased was the daughter of a peon in the office of the Prothonotary of the High Court, and lived with her parents at Kassra Road, Mazagon. On Wednesday last about noon the girl was walking across the road in front of the house, when a bullock cart laden with wheat came rattling along the road from the direction of the docks. The driver Gobroo Bapoo did not seem to have noticed the child until she was knocked down by one of the bullocks. He then tried to pull up, but before he could do so one of the wheels passed over her, crushing her thighs. The child was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died subsequently, the cause of death being shock consequent on the injuries received by her.—A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBERY AT A LAW-AGENT'S BUNGALOW.—Vithaldas Soonderdas, residing in a bungalow off Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the Police the theft of a steel trunk containing gold ornaments, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and emeralds of the collective value of Rs. 6,300 and cash and currency notes of the value of Rs. 370. The trunk was left underneath the complainant's bedstead, and was last seen safe by him on Thursday evening last. It appears that about 8 30 p. m. that day all the members of the family and the servants went to the dining room which is situated in a building adjoining the bungalow, so that during the dinner time there was no one in that part of the building where the trunk was kept. When the complainant went to the bedroom at 10 p. m., he did not care to see if the trunk was there, and the following morning it was missed. A large number of persons visit complainant daily for advice as he carries on the business of a law-agent.

CLAIM FOR ALIMONY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazgaon Police Court, on Saturday, Mrs. Hirsbai Kaikhusroo claimed alimony from her husband Dr. Kaikhusroo Rustomjee Babaduriji. Mr. H. M. Cooper, solicitor, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. S. S. Karadia, pleader, appeared for the respondent. It appeared that the parties were married twenty years ago. Respondent had refused to maintain the petitioner for several years past, and made allegations against her of her suffering from consumption and leprosy. Mr. Chichgar said that respondent's father had left him Rs. 60,000 by his will, and respondent was practising as doctor for the last nine years. He had also sold his house for a large sum and lived in a bungalow paying a large rent. M. Kapadia said his client denied the validity of the marriage as he was a minor at the time, and his mother as a guardian had not given sanction to it. His client did get the legacy from his father, but had to pay Rs. 23,000 on account of certain losses he had sustained.—The Magistrate said the marriage had been proved to be valid. He Ordered the respondent to pay Rs. 50 per month to his wife for her maintenance.

HONOUR TO A NEW J. P.—A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen was held last evening in Najam Baug, Jail Road, to present an address to Khan Saheb David Solomon, on whom the Government have conferred the distinction of a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay. Mr. Ezekiel Shellom presided. The address which was enclosed in a silver casket stated among other things:—"That the honors bestowed upon you by the Government have been well earned, and achieved by years of unremitting and unostentatious labour for the people of your own community and amongst the plague and the famine-stricken at the sacrifice of your valuable time and money and at considerable hazard of your health and even life, no one can deny. Your voluntary personal help to the authorities in the arduous task of battling with the most terrible affliction that ever visited this City, as well as in the census operations of 1901 met with due recognition in the proper quarter. Merit is thus rewarded, and we beg to take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt thanks to our just British Government for not overlooking you on the ground of your being a member of a "microscopic" community. Mr. Solomon in reply promised to do all he could for the welfare of his community. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

SUIT FOR ALLEGED LIBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

J. M. CURSETJEE vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee further heard at the High Court on Saturday, the suit brought by J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State, in which he claimed a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful act of the Government of Bombay; and asked that the Government resolution No. 7848 of the 6th November, 1899, might be ordered to be set aside; and for costs.

The plaintiff appeared in person. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, in continuing his remarks, referred to the sufficiency or insufficiency of his notice and cited cases to show that it was valid in fact. Speaking of an "act of State," he said there was no definition of the words, but Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Starling had held that the act of Government towards him was not an act of State.

Mr. Scott said Mr. Justice Russell did not hold as alleged.

His lordship: Can you point to the words of Mr. Justice Russell?

Plaintiff, answering in the negative, said the matter was discussed in chambers when the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, the Advocate General, his counsel Mr. Raikes, and others were present, and the question was put to Sir Charles Ollivant; and subsequently the question was shelved.

Mr. Scott said that was not so and he read to the court the notes taken on the occasion.

Plaintiff said he had his own notes.

His lordship: Mr. Jehangir, you say one thing, and the Advocate General says another thing. I don't think the point is of any great importance.

Plaintiff: Mr. Justice Starling had held that it was not an act of State.

Mr. Scott: Mr. Justice Starling did not so hold it.

Plaintiff, continuing, read passages from Broom's Constitutional Law to show that the Bombay Government were not vested with unlimited powers, and argued that they must prove that they had lawful authority to do an unlawful act, that is to libel and slander their servants. In his case, Government were not to plead as to be above novice; and they could not claim exemption from the consequence of their act, which was not an act of State. The question of public policy must be considered in a broad way, not for the benefit of the Crown only, but also in the interests of the subject. On a plea of public policy, to deprive a subject of his rights was a very serious matter. Plaintiff urged that the Government resolution was not circulated for the public good; and he argued that Government could not claim privilege in the publication of the libel on the ground of public policy. What the Government had regarded as a matter of dishonesty in his case was a matter of ordinary occurrence. As Sir Bowen James had said in his evidence. What he (plaintiff) did might be called improper; but it was done openly and could not be regarded as dishonesty or fraud. It was a matter of daily occurrence, and bills were sent to the Accountant General, which were passed or refused; but the parties were never accused of dishonesty or fraud.

His lordship: Did the Government call upon you for an explanation?

Plaintiff said he was put questions by Mr. Shepherd in the Collector's office; but he was not heard adequately.

His lordship: You say you gave an explanation, but it may not have been considered adequate or satisfactory.

Plaintiff said he asked for an opportunity to give a satisfactory explanation, but the opportunity was not given him.

His lordship: Even if you establish all your allegations, the Advocate General says you are not entitled to any damages.

Plaintiff said he had cited authorities to show that Government had no statutary exemption.

Mr. Scott said the plaintiff had now replied to every point of his more than once.

His lordship to plaintiff: I think you

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902.

THE CASE OF THE IXTH LANCERS.

A "News Agency" slightly misrepresented us the other day in wiring home the purport of our remarks on the subject of the treatment of the IXth Lancers. We did not challenge Lord George Hamilton to prove his statement that the punishment of the gallant regiment had the sanction of the military authorities. We challenged the statement, set forth in a defence of the action of Government, to that effect. We said we declined to believe that it had such sanction. In a subsequent press note, circulated by the Government of India, it was reasserted that such approval had been given, and we were, of course, bound to accept the assurance. Our comment thereon, however, was to the effect that such being the case we were forced to the conclusion that the change at Army Headquarters came not a moment too soon. And after reading the debate on the subject in the House of Commons we do not see any reason to alter our opinion. Lord George Hamilton, as in duty bound, sought to justify the action of the Government of India. He did not suceeed in doing so. Indeed his defence was, if anything, less efficacious than that to which we have referred as having been published here. Lord George's speech went over the same ground as the circular, but he weakened his case considerably by observing that the question was a very big one, and he had no time to argue it fully. Then why have argued it at all? Either an injustice has been done to a distinguished regiment, or it has not. The Secretary of State did not prove that it had not; nor did he refute the charges brought against the Government of India by his colleagues to whom he had the privilege of replying. Had his advice been taken the case would never have been brought up in the House of Commons, he said. We can quite believe it. But it is one of the prerogatives of a British subject that he can appeal beyond any individual, no matter how highly placed. He can appeal to the people. And by bringing forward the case of the IXth Lancers, Colonel Legge, a former commandant of the regiment, was able to put his colleagues right before the world, and to show that a mistake has been made, and that Government, to use the words of Captain Norton, had only been sowing the dragon's teeth. Colonel Legge succeeded in showing that the officers had certainly not been at all slack or casual in the manner in which they sought to discover the perpetrator of the deed, for he told the house that not only had they conducted inquiries, but out of their own pockets had offered a reward of five hundred rupees for evidence such as would lead to the conviction of the offenders. Is it a matter for surprise that Lord Charles Beresford declined to believe a word of the allegation that "the regimental authorities had not made reasonable attempts to discover the offenders"?

As to the plea of "reasonable certainty" of the identity of the culprits Lord Charles Beresford struck home when he said that a court of law would not hang a cat on a reasonably certain charge. Yet that is how Government has punished a whole regiment, and that regiment one of the most distinguished in the service. We are glad to see that honourable members are at one with us in condemning that punishment and the want of discrimination with which it was inflicted. Colonel Legge condemned it as antiquated, barbarous, and vindictive. Lord Charles Beresford regarded it as absolutely futile for the purpose of discovering an offender. Collective punishment, to his mind, is a premium on the informer, and the sneak—a person who is regarded with the greatest horror in a school, a regiment, or a ship's company—and collective punishment had never brought information among such bodies. Possibly, concluded Lord Charles, "the distinguished administrator who was Viceroy of India had some reasons which had not been made public for punishing this regiment, but the manner in which the punishment had been inflicted was entirely wrong." It is noteworthy in considering this case that although hon. members are of opinion that intervention in matters of discipline would be fatal to the Government of the Services, the Service Members of the House, men, who have had experience of British soldiers, join in condemning the treatment of the IXth Lancers, and made no mark of disapproval when their ex-commandant entered "a most emphatic protest against this general punishment for an offence which might possibly have been committed by some members of it." Captain Norton did not exaggerate when he said that far greater issues than a mere regimental scandal were at stake in this matter, and that the action of Government had been such as to defeat rather than to sustain discipline. Lord George Hamilton admitted that there might be some indignation in the regiment; "but not outside it," said the right hon. gentleman, and it would be "directed not against the Government of India, but against the men who had brought discredit and disrepute upon them." Lord George Hamilton does not know the feeling which has been created outside the regiment; nor we fear does his Excellency the Viceroy. But we have sufficient evidence of the feeling which exists to leave us no hesitation in expressing the opinion that not one British officer in a hundred, throughout the whole of the Indian Empire, can be found who will voluntarily approve the action of Government, even though it have the support of the military authorities.

The theory which we propounded some time ago as to the origin of the crime is one which occurred, apparently simultaneously, to Captain Norton. He served in Sealkote for several years, and he said he knew that there were always a number of native criminals and ne'er-do-wells in the surrounding country anxious to obtain service as regimental cooks and the like. If such men had committed the outrage their first thought would be to throw suspicion on a European regiment, and the IXth Lancers which had done such gallant service in the Punjab War and the Mutiny would readily be selected. There is much more in this suggestion than the outside world would deem probable. It is all very well to stamp out the tendency of the ordinary soldier to ill-treat the native. But it is the casual observer, not the high official who only sees the better class native wreathed in smiles, who can gauge the feeling which exists between the private soldier and the low-caste native. It was only last week that we heard complaints of gangs of low-castes lying in ambush for and beating isolated soldiers on their way to Colaba, the most Europeanised Cantonment in India. Commanding Officers in all parts of the country have quite sufficient difficulty to keep the private soldier on superficially good terms with the native with whom he comes in contact, to render it advisable not to let any action of those in authority weaken their hands. The British soldier is tractable enough until he thinks he has a legitimate grievance, then, as Lord Charles Beresford put it, in seven cases of eight men really loyal to authority lose their tempers, go outside, and break the rules against discipline. In the Lancers' case it is now alleged that the man who lost his life merely said that "a horse-soldier" had beaten him. It would have been equally just then to have punished the Gunners who were the hosts of the Lancers that night, for the Gunners too are horse-soldiers. But as Lord Charles Beresford said there may be some reason for punishing the regiment which has not been made known. What can that reason be? The known charge against the regiment is that it conspired to conceal a criminal. Lord Charles has apparently heard that there is another. Why are we not told it? We are unwilling to believe there is, and we are sorry for the sake of all concerned that the man or men who caused the death of the unfortunate cook cannot be brought to justice. But after the debate in the House of Commons we trust that the Government of India will recognise its action is condemned by all service men free to express an opinion, and that in the exercise of its discretion it will leave the IXth Lancers out of the Delhi programme and remit all other punishment. Government thought that to prevent the Lancers attending the Durbar would be greater punishment than they deserved. Give the regiment its choice. We know what it will decide.

THE TRADE OF ADEN.

THE statistics in respect of the trade and navigation of Aden for the year ended the 31st March, 1902, show eminently satisfactory increases all round. The total value of the trade increased by 25·51 per cent., Indian trade increased by 5·2 per cent.; and there were increases of 20·72 per cent. in respect of foreign and 19·67 per cent. in respect of inland trade. The most notable heads under which these increases occurred were coffee, cotton manufactures, and treasure. Large imports from Hodeida and the adjacent ports, due to a good crop in Yemen during the year on account of good rainfall, accounted for the increase in the trade in coffee, and notwithstanding that plentiful supplies lowered the price of the article, the value of the total trade was greater than in the preceding year by no less than 32½ lakhs of rupees. The advance in respect of cotton manufactures, which amounted on the aggregate to 42½ lakhs of rupees was almost entirely due to a greater demand for such products in Arabia and Africa, a fact which appears to show that the efforts which are being made by Indian manufacturers to extend the market for their productions are having good effect. A similarly large augmentation under the head of treasure was due to the decrease in the price of silver, large importations of the Maria Theresa dollar being the most noticeable feature of the year's commerce in this direction. Under the head of grain there was a decrease, but this was merely automatic, and was due to a lessened demand owing to good crops in Arabia. Strangely enough, the country which benefited most by this improvement in trade conditions was Austria, the increase in trade with that country being almost double the increase of the commerce with Great Britain. Austria sent such productions as cotton piece goods, glass and glassware, hardware, oil and sugar, and other manufactures, so that to some extent the statistics show an unsatisfactory state of things so far as competition with Great Britain is concerned. However, by far the greater proportion of Austria's increase is in treasure, and this feature of the trade with that country has already been accounted for. Bombay shared prominently in the general advancement of trade, her increase amounting to nearly 28 lakhs of rupees, or 41·99 per cent. Cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, glassware, grain and pulse were amongst the most prominent items in respect of which the advancement was experienced, but the same improvement was not noticeable in respect of chemical products, fodder and fruits, and gums and resins. The figures disclose very clearly in what directions and to what extent continental competition may be expected. Germany does not enter prominently into the year's increase of commerce, but on the other hand Indian and Home manufacturers will have to keep a sharp look out on Austria, France, and the United States. It is gratifying to note that a prosperous trade is springing up with Abyssinia, Somaliland, and Arabia.

SARAH BERNHARDT IN GERMANY.

When Sarah Bernhardt concluded her recent tour through Germany, she returned to Paris in a glow of enthusiasm over the wonderful success she had achieved. "Never," she says, "was artiste's tour more glorious, I have conquered and that most brilliantly." She was thoroughly justified in making this assertion, though from other lips it might have sounded just a trifle egotistic. She had to come forward no less than twenty-one times after the last act of "Phedre," and the carriage returned to the hotel under a shower of flowers from the crowd. But Sarah Bernhardt's German tour brings to mind a celebrated declaration of hers made in 1870 to the effect that she would never act in Germany, she would never even go to Germany until Alsace and Lorraine should be restored to France. For this courageous assertion she was awarded a gold medal and the worship of her countrymen, and for thirty years she remained staunch to this self-imposed restriction. Now that she has broken the bonds, her beloved countrymen appear to be as greatly incensed as they were formerly devoted. Their idol has been shattered, and they have said unkind things innumerable since Sarah Bernhardt returned to France. One French journal is particularly sarcastic. It points out that after all she never was a French woman, that her parents sold cab horses at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and that she herself was sufficiently indecorous to be born there. Naturally, the actress who has been used to the homage of the nation which has so long regarded her as "the divine Sarah" smarts under the flagellation she has received. In a letter to the "Figaro" she puts her defence very briefly. Indeed, one can hardly call her statement that she has now, as in 1870, "obeyed her impulses", a defence. It is, however, sufficient justification of an action which some of her compatriots have dared to describe as treachery to herself. It is probably too late now for Sarah Bernhardt to attempt to learn, but her case should be a sufficient warning to others of her profession to leave politics severely alone. While spontaneity may be required in the general make-up of an actor or an actress, he should certainly draw the line at political enthusiasm. After all, Sarah Bernhardt's recent adventure proves one thing. She is as true a woman as an actress. If her visit to Germany may have appeared in the eyes of her compatriots and of other people very arbitrary, it proves her at the same time to be true to the general characteristics of her sex.

THE Viceroy will unveil the Holwell Monument at Calcutta on the 17th instant.

THE Raja of Nahan has been nominated an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE informal Committee to discuss matters connected with the working of the Presidency Banks is sitting this week in Calcutta.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Allahabad have decided the Victoria Memorial question. The unsuitable excrescence of a clock-tower has happily been discarded in favour of a simple statue of the Queen with a canopy, which is to be placed in the Alfred Park to the eastward of the Band-stand.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned the recommendation of the Collector of the Nilgiris to extend the concession of shooting jungle sheep with shot on the Wenlock Downs up to 1st June, 1903. This has been rendered necessary, it will be remembered, by the nuisance caused to hunting round Ootacamund by jungle sheep.

THE Government of Madras has approved the Board's proposal to make further experiments at the Government farms at Koilpatti, Saidapet and Bellary with imported ground-nuts from Mauritius and East Africa. In South Arcot, the largest ground-nut producing District in Madras, the ryots prefer the Mauritius variety, which has been found superior in productivity.

MISS EDITH SEAFORTH MACKENZIE who has recently passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts of the Bombay University, is the daughter of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Presidency Prisons. Miss Mackenzie's University career has been a very distinguished one; this young lady, who has not yet attained her majority, graduated last year with Honors as Bachelor of Arts from Wilson College, and now within the short period of a year holds the proud position of being the first European lady in this Presidency to attain the degree of Master of Arts.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned an estimate and plans for the construction of the Madura Hospital. The building is estimated to cost Rs. 1,03,500, as a complete scheme. The cost of the two wards will be borne by Mr. A. L. A. R. Arunachala Chettiyar of Devakottah, and Mr. L. R. N. Shanmugam Chettiyar of Morayur, and the net cost of construction to be provided for is only Rs. 85,900. If to this the cost of acquisition of a bungalow, which is estimated at Rs. 11,400, be added, the total sum required will be Rs. 97,300. The Council has already provided a sum of Rs. 75,900, and a contribution of Rs. 10,000 from the District Board can also be counted on. Government has allowed the P. W. D. supervision to be undertaken without any charge.

MESSRS. G. A. NATESAN & Co., Publishers, Esplanade, Madras, will issue next week a new publication entitled "Land Problems in India: Non-official and official views." It will contain papers by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Dewan Bahadoor Ragunatha Rao, the Hon. Mr. Govaldas Parekh, the Hon. Mr. B. K. Bose and Mr. Ganjam Venkataratnam. It will also include accounts of Land Revenue in India under Hindu and Mohamadan rules, the full text of the recent resolution of the Government of India, the summaries of the replies of the various Local Governments and Minutes on Indian Land Revenue by Sir Louis Mallett, Lord Salisbury, Sir James Caird, Mr. H E. Sullivan and others. The price of the book is One Rupee.

LORD LOVAT is doing active work as a recruiting-sergeant in the Highlands for the new regiment of Lovat's Horse he has been authorized by the War Office to raise. One day recently he covered a wide area in Ross-shire by motor-car, and at Tain was able, after having addressed three meetings, to announce a good "bag," including farmers, crofters, and others.

THE "first gold watch of Charles Dickens" is receiving attention from the Canadian papers. It is said to have been taken out to the Dominion in 1870 by a relative, who, finding himself in temporary need of cash, sold it in Toronto. After passing through various hands, it is now in the possession of Mr. S. Williamson, a Canadian collector of Dickensian curios and mementoes.

DR. G. R. PARKIN, C. M. G., has come to America on an interesting mission. He has gone to Canada and the United States for the purpose of consulting authorities with a view to furnishing the Rhodes Trustees with the information necessary for fixing upon methods for the admission of Rhodes scholars to the University of Oxford. Dr. Parkin's task will occupy three or four months.

THE electrification of the County Council tramways from Tooting to the three bridges is proceeding rapidly. The work is carried on night and day at St. George's-circus and the traversings at the Elephant. The network of the intersecting lines at the Circus and the Elephant is a triumph of electrical tramway science, and many eminent engineers and experts have inspected the work.

BUILDING operations at Newgate proceed apace. The temporary cells for the accommodation of prisoners are a white and windowed box-shaped erection just under the gloomy old court-room windows. The fortress-like portion of the prison, which fronts to the north, shows very little change, but the intervening space is given up to the builders' platform and derrick, swinging heavy stone blocks about with the slow arm of allocation. As if to mark a ridiculous contrast (like Byron's line, "A palace and a prison on each hand") there is a public-house opposite the court-room door. This, perhaps, is not remarkable, but the victualler has stuck against his windows a label with its largest type given up to the word "Free." It is an indication that the house is not "tied" to the brewers, as so many are; but the legend, one would think, is apt, to jar upon the unhappy culprit who enters the Old Bailey with an indefinite chance of emerging.

A DANIEL IN JUDGMENT.

STORIES OF THE LATE MR. COMMISSIONER KERR.

MORE good stories are told of ex-Commissioner Robert Malcolm Kerr, whose death was recently announced, than of any other man of recent times. He was one of the wittiest, shrewdest, and most fearless men who have ever sat on the bench, and his death removes from contemporary life another of the rapidly disappearing characters and personalities which our age seems unable to produce.

He was a great opponent of people going to law over trivial matters. Once he was protesting in his usual vigorous manner against the triviality of a claim for compensation brought by a man who had been bitten by a dog. "But, your lordship," pleaded the counsel for the plaintiff, "what would you do if a ferocious dog rushed into court and bit your lordship?" "I should see that the policeman who looks after the door was promptly dismissed," was the unexpected reply.

Another crushing reply to a trivial charge was made when a boy eleven years old was brought before him for stealing a handful of sweets. "The proper course to adopt," he said, "would have been to take the child into the back yard and inflict punishment upon that part of his anatomy which a beneficent and far-seeing Nature has provided for the specific purpose."

HARD ON LAWYERS.

In fact, for a man whose living came from the law, he occasionally gave queer advice. Once he said: "Never go to law under any circumstances. You had much better lose your money than go to law. As a rule, it only puts money into the pockets of the lawyers—the very worst possible form in which money can be spent."

His witty sayings did not lose anything from the fact that, although he was for forty-two years on the bench, he never lost his accent. To the last he spoke in the broadest Scots dialect. This is well illustrated by a favourite summing-up formula he often used. "Gentlemen," he would say, "you have hear-r-d the evidence just as well as I ha' hear-r-d it myself." I just leave the case to the cawman sense which juries are supposed to possess. Cawn-seeder your vardict."

He was no believer in juries, and was occasionally sarcastic at their expense. This was his advice to those about to litigate:—"If you have a good case you are safe with a judge. If you have a bad one you always have a chance with a jury." On one occasion he said that English jurymen should only be troubled with one question at a time, as the great mass of mankind could not think of more than one thing at once.

KING DAVID AND LIARS.

Occasionally he was cynical. "King David said in his haste," he exclaimed once, "that all men were liars. If he had been sitting here as I have done for over forty years, he would have said it in his leisure." He was harping on the same string when he told the jury, as he sometimes did, that if they believed the evidence for the plaintiff they would find a verdict for the plaintiff; if they believed the evidence for the defendant they would find a verdict for the defendant; but if, like himself, they believed neither the evidence for the plaintiff nor that for the defendant, Providence might guide them to what their verdict ought to be.

One famous reference made by the Commissioner to the County Council is worth recalling. To a loquacious litigant he once said: "Don't talk, sir! Hold your tongue! Get into Parliament or the County Council or some other talking shop, if you want to talk, but you must not do it here."

Mr. Kerr—who might have been Sir Robert had he wished—was very much down on solicitors, particularly when they wanted to run up the costs. Some of his sayings on this subject are caustic. "This Court," he said, "does not exist, you ought to know, for the sake of putting money into the pockets of the lawyers, like the High Court." He once suggested that if the doctrine were established that lawyers were only to get a commission on what they recovered there would be no adjournments, no refreshers—no anything. "People would be made honest then," he continued. "It would be a sad thing for the lawyers, but that would not matter."

COUNTING THE COST.

Another way in which he prevented waste of time and money was when he thought enough evidence had been taken. "Don't want any more witnesses," he would say. "You've proved your case; now you are only trying to run up costs. Sit down."

Any inefficiency on the part of lawyers was sure to draw his wrath. "You have given a lot of evidence," he thundered once, "which would have been objected to by the solicitor on the other side if he knew his business." On another occasion he gave this piece of advice and an accompanying criticism:—"If you had consulted a solicitor, he would have told you that you had no defence to the action—if he knows anything about law. Very few of them do." Again:—"Very few solicitors know their business in the present day. They do not trouble to read even the rules and orders which govern the procedure of the Court. They act according to what they call the 'instinct of the heart.'"

Practical to the point of humour, he had an original habit of dealing with men who refused to pay their tailor on account of the clothes not fitting them. He used to bundle both the parties round to a tailor near by in charge of one of the ushers. If the tailor said the clothes fitted, the defendant had to pay. If the reply was in the negative, the man had his clothes free.

A COAT AND BADGE.

He was very severe on the leniency of the bankruptcy laws. He objected to an undischarged bankrupt getting off scot free. The method he advocated to bring more ignominy on offenders was that they should be compelled to wear a coat of many colours, all of them glaring, so that tradesmen might be put on their guard. He also suggested they should wear a parti-coloured coat, one half green and one-half red.

The professional unscrupulous money-lender was one of his pet aversions. He made a famous judgment on one occasion for one of this class. A young City clerk, who had criminally owed twelve-pounds, had been fleeced in the usual manner. The judge thought that the youth had paid enough already, so he made an order for the payment of the debt—by instalments of one penny a month. The last instalments will thus become due in the year 2141, at 239 years hence.

A tobacconist with a bill for cigars, the purchase of which was denied, produced his books in court. "Is that all your evidence?" he asked. "Yes" said the plaintiff. "Now attend to me," said the Commissioner. "Just go home and sit down and make an entry against me for a thousand pounds worth of cigars—I never smoke them, the nasty things!—then send me in your account, and I shall refuse to pay. Then try to prove your case by that entry."

An unfortunate alien offender who was once before him pleaded ignorance of the law. "The moment," rejoined the Commissioner, "that you, a foreigner, land at Dover, you are supposed to know the whole law of England—which no body I know ever knew." This law he was in the habit of administering in a common-sense manner. When precedents and cases were quoted at him he fired up and declared that in his own court he would have his own law.

One good story quoted against him is worth telling. He had an abhorrence of the moustache at one period of his life. A solicitor with a fine cavalry moustache drew from him this snap: "There are a lot of solicitors running about London like fox-terriers with moustaches." "Yes," replied the solicitor, "but I would rather be an English terrier than a Scotch Kerr." Not long after this the Commissioner began to grow the moustache and the beard which he always afterwards retained.

Some of his shrewd sayings may be gathered here, as they will carry their own explanation:—

I am not here to lecture upon law; otherwise I should be here all day and night teaching the profession their business.

Men who have not any money always go about well dressed.

When you go to buy even a penny loaf you will have to take an order for it in writing to prevent a contradiction arising.

I pay for my coals "down on the nail." Why should not everyone else? In fact, I would abolish credit altogether in this country if I could.

The man who promises to pay his debt never does it. The man who does it pays instead of promising.

This man, fortunately, is not a lawyer. He may consequently have some honesty in him.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

PROPOSAL FOR ARBITRATION.

REPUBLICAN FORCES AT CARACAS.

CASTRO STILL DEFIANT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The sinking of the Venezuelan ships at La Guayra has been hitherto unexplained and is adversely criticised. The matter irritates American opinion.

President Castro is enforcing the levy on all between the ages of fifteen and fifty.

The Venezuelan Government has asked Mr. Bowen to propose to Great Britain and Germany to submit their claims to arbitration. It is unlikely that the allies will agree to the proposal at the present juncture.

President Castro has invited Revolutionists to unite against the common foe, and has offered commands to the Revolutionary Generals Mocho and Rolando.

A despatch from Mr. Bowen, dated 10th December, mentions that he visited all the prisoners, namely 44 Germans and 10 British. Some were so poor that he gave them food. He subsequently secured their release.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

The British war vessel Charybdis and the German warship Vineta and another vessel have returned to La Guayra and occupied a position commanding the port stopping merchantmen from entering.

The Venezuelans are concentrating at Caracas, and evidently intend abandoning La Guayra.

General Castro rejects every point of the general ultimatum.

Two more British warships at Bermuda have gone to Venezuela. Italy is also sending two warships to Venezuela.

It appears that it was the Germans only that sunk the two ships they captured. The British are utilising the vessels captured by them.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

The German warship Vineta has captured the Venezuelan gunboat Restauradon off Guanta.

There has been serious anti-British rioting at Puerto Cabello. The mob seized the British steamer Topaze on the 10th instant. She was, however, subsequently released.

It is reported at Paris that Puerto Cabello is being bombarded.

The German warships Falke and Panther and the American vessel Marietta have arrived at La Guayra, where a commission sent by General Castro, composed of Caracas merchants, is visiting the warships Vineta and the Charybdis.

Italy has deposited sums similar to those of Germany and England for payment of claims.

It appears that the ultimatum to Venezuela intimated readiness to accept the decision of a mixed Commission to settle claims.

[For years and years the Venezuelan Government has been inviting British capital, and has had its railways built and its commerce developed on empty promises. In almost every case guarantees of interest were given, but these have not been observed.

To give a concrete instance, the case of three British railway companies may be illustrated. These are the La Guayra and Caracas Railway, Limited, the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway, Limited, and the Bolivar Railway, Limited.

On these troops and munitions of war have to be carried at half price, in accordance with the terms under which the concessions were obtained. This practically means at cost, without any margin being left for profit. Yet the Venezuelan Government refuses to pay a farthing of the bill, which now falls little short of £400,000 for the three companies.

The Puerto Cabello Company was originally guaranteed 7 per cent. per annum. In 1891 this was revised, and 5 per cent. agreed upon in the hope that payments would be made regularly. Practically nothing has been paid since.

The Germans have special claims of their own. Their railway, built at a cost of £3,000,000, has received much the same treatment as the English ones.

An additional claim which Germany has against Venezuela is in connection with a Five per Cent. Loan issued in 189 . This amounted to £2,000,000, two-thirds of which were advanced by Germans, the remaining third being furnished by English and French capitalists. This loan could never be put on the market, as the Venezuelan Government, as far back as 1897, had failed to meet its obligations.

The interest on this loan is now almost four years in arrears. Interest and sinking fund between them amount, as far as Germany is concerned, to well over £200,000.]

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

After an all night debate, which is unprecedented in Germany, the Reichstag this morning finally passed the Tariff Bill by 202 to 100.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ILL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is losing strength, and his condition causes anxiety.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is weaker. Special prayers are being offered at the Abbey and St. Pauls.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The Marseilles Chamber of Commerce has addressed a strong letter to the Government. It demands the enforcement of the law against "inscrits maritimes" whom it characterises as deserters.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

MODIFICATON IN PASSENGER FARES.

At the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company Sir Thomas Sutherland announced that considerable modifications in passenger fares, particularly as regards India would be introduced on the 1st January. London will continue to be the headquarters of the Company.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

SPEECH BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

BRITISH AND GERMAN CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Union Club at the Hotel Cecil Lord Lansdowne deprecated inveterate antipathies, and said that he was glad that German and British sailors were acting side by side.

He regretfully denied the imaginative statement that every difficulty with France was on the eve of settlement, but remarked that such reports indicated that the wind of public feeling was blowing in the right direction.

He said that Italy was giving invaluable facilities in Somaliland.

A closer acquaintance with our new ally, Japan, since the conclusion of the alliance had led us, and he hoped Japan also, to form a larger respect for each other.

The more the Great Powers knew and co-operated with each other the better it would be for the interests of all.

ABYSSINIAN BOUNDARIES.

THE TREATY WITH MENELIK.

The Treaty with Abyssinia, dated the 15th May has been published.

It delimits the boundaries north of the sixth parallel, and gives to the Soudan territory north of the Blue Nile and eastward of the thirty-fifth meredian hitherto a provisional boundary extending seventy miles west of Gedaref. The Treaty gives to Abyssinia territory westward of the thirty-fifth meridian and south of the Blue Nile extending to the junctions of the Baro Pibor and Akobo rivers.

Abyssinia undertakes not to obstruct the waters of the Blue Nile, Sobat, and Thane, and to permit the construction of a railway joining Uganda and the Soudan through Abyssinian territory. The Treaty leases to the Soudan a commercial station, consisting of 400 hectares of land in the neighbourhood of Itang on the Baro.

THE SIAMESE CURRENCY REFORM.

The Foreign Banks at Bangkok have settled with the Government and approved the scheme for putting ticals on a gold basis. It is expected that business will be resumed, and there is general satisfaction expressed.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

MULLAH'S ARROGANT DEMANDS.

The rumour that the Mullah had been murdered is seemingly disproved by the receipt of an arrogant letter from him suggesting peace, but on conditions, conceding him a port and free importation of arms and similar extravagant terms.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

The Arabia has been obliged to leave a quantity of freight at Marseilles, in consequence of the strike.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCH

In the Football match between Oxford and Cambridge one goal and a try was scored on each side.

BOTHA AND DELAREY LEAVE ENGLAND.

Generals Botha and Delarey have sailed for South Africa.

THE AUTHENTICS' TOUR.

THE SOUTH INDIA MATCH.

AUTHENTICS' EASY VICTORY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHINOPOLY, DECEMBER 13.

This match was concluded to-day, the Authentics gaining a brilliant victory by an innings and 95 runs. Southern India followed on, being 126 behind. In the second innings Williams secured three wickets before having a run scored off him, and at the end had six wickets for 12 runs, Richards being the only one to play him with confidence. Simpson-Hayward got the last three wickets in four balls. Studd was caught by a brilliant catch at point by Tompkinson. Headlam kept wicket very well. Score :—

AUTHENTICS.

1st Innings.

Chinnery, c Studd, b N Row	4
Hornby, c Gadsden, b Row	67
Hollins, l-b-w, b Row	10
Raphael, c Shoobridge, b Shipley	26
Simpson-Hayward, c Row, b Lushington	12
Tompkinson, c Shoobridge, b Row	24
Kershaw, b Lushington	12
Headlam, st Gadsden, b Row	7
Williams, b Row	6
Bibley, not out	7
Powys-Keck, c Davson, b Row	12
Extras	28
Total	215

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
N Row	21	0	86	7
Lushington	13	1	56	2
Jackson	2	0	11	0
Richards	5	0	39	0
Studd	4	0	22	0
Shipley	4	0	19	1

SOUTH INDIA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Richmond, b Simpson-Hayward	17	c Simpson-Hayward, b Williams	0
Shoobridge, c Hornby, b Williams	1	c Tompkinson, b Williams	1
Richards, c Williams, b Powys-Keck	0	c Hollins, b Williams	16
Studd, b Simpson-Hayward	20	c Tompkinson, b Williams	0
Narayan Row, st Headlam, b Powys-Keck	15	not out	8
Jackson, b Hornby	0	c Raphael, b Williams	2
Davson, c Williams, b Simpson-Hayward	3	b Williams	1
Lushington, not out	10	b Hornby	0
Jackson, b Powys-Keck	0	b Simpson Hayward	0
Captain Hubbard, b Simpson-Hayward	5	b Hayward	0
Shipley, c Hayward, b Williams	16	b Hayward	0
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	89	Total	31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
*Powys-Keck	14	3	35	3	5	2	6	0
Williams	9	4	17	2	10	5	12	6
Hornby	6	0	12	1	3	0	10	1
Simpson-Hayward	9	1	23	4	3	2	1	3

* Bowled 2 no balls.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

SOUTHERN ARMY'S SUCCESS.

A NORTHERN CAVALRY CHARGE.

FINE WORK BY WILLCOCKS' BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 13.

A correspondent with the Southern Army, wiring on the 11th instant, says :—The Southern army retired from Panipat covered by a rear-guard.

On the morning of the 8th they occupied an entrenched position at Bhudwal Majri, 13 miles south of Panipat, where they awaited the pursuit of the Northern Army. Late in the afternoon of the 8th instant, this position was attacked by two brigades of cavalry who regardless of gun and rifle fire, charged the trenches. Meanwhile the main body of the Southern Army had retired to their next position at Bari, and at dusk on the 8th were joined by the rear-guard brigade. The intention of General Wodehouse was to hold a series of entrenched positions on the only line of advance on Delhi open to the enemy. He selected Bhudwal Majri, Bari, and finally Sonepat. On the 8th he forced the enemy to deploy in front of his position at Bhudwal Majri. On the 9th he similarly deployed, held his opponents in check at Badri while preparing for a final stand at Sonepat. On the 9th Colonel Hodgkinson's Infantry Brigade held the position at Badri and delayed the enemy's advance long enough to cover the retreat to Sonepat.

As a result of the enemy's attack on Badri the Chief Umpire decided that the Northern Force had been delayed for six hours and further ordered an armistice till 6 a. m. on the 10th.

By the evening of the 9th the Southern Army had concentrated on its position at Sonepat and had 24 hours in which to entrench.

A dash by the first brigade of cavalry of the Northern Army on Sonepat early on the morning of 9th failed owing to its previous occupation by the sixth Infantry Brigade of the Southern Force which had marched about 36 miles in as many hours.

The brigade under Brigadier-General Willcocks reached Sursauli about 5 p. m. on the 8th. About 9 p.m. it received orders to march to Sonepat that night. A week previously the brigade had been hard at work preparing the defence of Sonepat on outpost duty, etc. On the 7th it had received the brunt of the attack on Panipat, and then had come the retirement through Samalka on Sursauli. The men had had practically no nights in bed from the beginning of the month when they made a forced march into Panipat. By midnight on the 8th they started for Sonepat which they reached an hour before dawn and set about taking up positions for the defence of that town over an extended line of some miles. The night was bitterly cold, but all ranks endured hardships in the most cheerful spirit, and as said above the enemy were frustrated in their dash to seize this important point, by the exertions of the brigade. Sonepat a strong hold in itself was undoubtedly the key of the position. It was on this flank that the Northern Army directed its main attack.

The special idea so far as the Southern Army is concerned is based on the following message from the Civil Governor of Delhi to the General Officer commanding the troops :—Delhi is threatened by an overwhelming force from Umballa. Move out with every man and delay his advance by a series of rear-guard actions, as you fall back on Delhi. Endeavour to get as far as Panipat and make your first stand there. Entrench your force whenever time allows. If you can prevent the enemy from reaching Delhi before the 12th December I shall by that time be able to evacuate Delhi and move the Government to the neighbourhood of Gurgaon where, I expect, reinforcements will reach us. Start on the 28th November.

The correspondent adds that the enemy not having got beyond Sonepat by 6 a. m. on the 11th would be unable to fight his way into Delhi by the following day. The first phase of the manœuvres therefore are at an end.

An armistice was proclaimed until preparations are made to transfer the troops to the next scene of action.

On Friday the Southern Army marched from their camp through the outskirts of Delhi to their old camping ground at Safdar Jung. Fortunately the route chosen was via Subjee Mandi, thus avoiding the camp and the city roads alike. The route was absolutely blocked with strings of camels laden with commissariat stores, carts, wagons, and native vehicles of all descriptions. Between these the troops made their way as best they could. The march was commenced at five in the morning. The men were simply smothered with dust, clear evidence of the condition of the roads over which they had marched, 18 miles in all. With this exception the troops were looking wonderfully fit. The captured balloon was stationed over Subjee Mandi, causing considerable astonishment to the crowds of curious natives.

THE LATE SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

EULOGY BY THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

The memorial meeting to the late Sir John Woodburn this afternoon was immense and representative. Subscriptions amounting to nearly Rs. 34,000 were announced towards a statue or other memorial in Calcutta, and a number of speeches, regretting loss to the province and expressing sympathy with Lady Woodburn, were made, the Sheriff, the Maharajahs Tagore and Darbhunga, the Chief Justice, the Advocate-General, and other leading native and European gentlemen being amongst the speakers.

The Viceroy presided and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Lieutenant-Governor, who, he said, had been one of his own most trusted co-adjutors and friends. The Viceroy went on to dwell upon the personal characteristics of Sir John Woodburn, his conscientiousness, kindliness, strength of purpose, open handedness, and affection for the people he ruled, and added that the test of a great administrator was not, in his opinion, too much in either capacity or character, though these were both essential preliminaries, as in an unaffected liking for people amongst whom he worked, and for his work itself. The Viceroy also referred to Sir John Woodburn's marvellous command of the vernacular and of his eloquence as a speaker in it, and said that he wished all the members of the Civil Service had the same source of efficiency and strength at their command.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

After the exhibition made by Record Reign yesterday in the December Stakes the price of the favourite expanded to 2 to 1 while Up Guards contracted to 3 to 1.

Will Raven's win in the December Stakes has brought him up on the list at 12 to 1, and Vasto having won the Maiden Horse Stakes stands now at 8 to 1.

The prices of others continue the same as before.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Duperier will officiate as Director-General, Military Works, during Major-General Scone's absence on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wickham, lately employed as A. A.-G. for Transport in South Africa, will act as Deputy Director-General of Transport consequent on Colonel Mansfield's departure on leave.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE'S TRAIN.

A RUNAWAY ENGINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 13.

The Prince of Arcot, with a number of followers, left Madras this morning for Delhi.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore arrived by special train this morning under a salute of 21 guns.

An accident that might have proved very serious happened while the special train steamed into the station.

The train entered the station comparatively fast, when the driver whistled for the guards to put on the brakes, and the Stationmaster waved a danger signal, but the train could not be stopped. The engine tore up the end rails and dead sailing ploughing up the ground, and ran through the railings into the station breaking down the verandah and only stopping dead at the wall of the third class waiting room.

The accident is accounted for by the fact of the morning being a dewy one, and the rails being slippery the wheels could not grip properly. The brakes were ordinary hand-brakes and were not of the vacuum type. There was no injury to any of the occupants of the train.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

A notification is issued stating that the Viceroy desires that at the Coronation Durbar and the investiture ceremony at Delhi the judges should appear in their robes.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, DECEMBER 14.

At a public meeting held on the 13th of December President Dadasaheb Sukenkar resolved to commemorate the Coronation of our gracious Majesty King Edward VII. The programme includes lighting, fire-works, feeding the poor, and sweetmeats to school boys. The Collector is to be requested to grace the ceremony.

THE DEPARTURE PROGRAMME.

H. E. the Viceroy and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave Delhi from the East Indian Railway Terminus at 11 and 11-15 a.m. (railway time), on Saturday, 10th January. His Excellency and their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their respective staffs, will leave the Viceregal Camp at 10-30 a.m., and will drive to the railway station. Guards-of-honour will be drawn up in front of the Circuit House and of the tents of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will present arms as his Excellency and their Royal Highnesses drive away. As his Excellency and their Royal Highnesses leave the Camp a royal salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Ridge.

His Excellency and their Royal Highnesses will be escorted to the station by the Imperial Cadet Corps, the Viceroy's Body-guard and by the cavalry portion of the Viceroy's escort, and the route from the camp to the station will be lined with troops. The route will be Lansdowne Road, Alipur Road, Kudsia Road, More Gate, Dufferin Bridge, and Queen's Road. A guard-of-honour from a British regiment, with band, will be drawn up outside the station on the west side of the porch, and will present arms as his Excellency, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses, enters the station. His Excellency and their Royal Highnesses will be received upon the platform by the Ruling Chiefs and by all the high officials who were present at the station upon the arrival in Delhi. The band will be drawn up on the platform and will play the National Anthem as his Excellency and their Royal Highnesses appear.

The special train of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be drawn up at the platform and depart first at 11 a.m. As the train starts the band will play the National Anthem, and a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of the Fort. The Viceroy's special train will then be brought up to the platform, and his Excellency will leave at 11-15. The band upon the platform will play the National Anthem as the train leaves, and a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of the Fort. Full dress will be worn, and gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

With reference to the Durbar programme, the following procedure will be carried out at the close of the Durbar :—

His Excellency will depart in the same manner and with the same ceremonies as he came, the first gun of the salute being fired as his Excellency enters his carriage. After the departure of his Excellency their Royal Highnesses will leave the Durbar in the same way and with the same honours as upon their arrival. After the Royal cortege has left the arena, the representatives of the Foreign Powers, the heads of Local Governments and Administrations, the Ruling Chiefs, the Commander-in-Chief, the members of the Governor-General's Council, and the Lieutenant-Generals or Commands will depart from the inside of the Amphitheatre into which their carriages will be brought. They will be conducted to their carriages by officers detailed for the purpose. No other carriages will be admitted into the arena. Spectators will depart by gangways and steps at the back of the Amphitheatre in the same manner as they arrived, and are requested not to leave their seats till the representatives of the Foreign Powers, the Ruling Chiefs, and the high officials have left the arena.

The Local Administrations have now sent in lists of prisoners considered worthy of release on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar. Others will obtain reduction of sentences without actual release.

His Highness the Nizam and Staff leave Hyderabad by special on the 20th in the morning, stops at Gulbarga, and arrives in Delhi on the 24th. The Resident leaves at noon on the 20th via the Godavery Railway, catching the Punjab Mail at Manmad. The Minister leaves on Tuesday, the 18th, accompanied by his Private Secretary and two Aides-de-Camp by the ordinary mail.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, Perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.
Muscat Cable interrupted beyond Jask.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	10	10 a.m.	54	30
Teheran	14	10	57 p.m.	1	10
Suez	14	2	20 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th December, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	38	0	1
,, Karachi	...	31	0	3
,, Madras	...	21	0	9

MURDER OF A CARTMAN AT HADAPSAR.

ANOTHER CARTMAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 14.

A headless body of a Hindu was brought to the Sassoon Hospital by the Haveli Taluqa Police from Hadapsar village, where it had been found lying in the fields. The body is supposed to be that of a cart-driver, named Ghenoo, belonging to Poona, who left the city with a load of grain for delivery at Kedgaon village, thirty miles or so from here, in conjunction with another cartman. Deceased left Poona last Sunday morning for Kedgaon to deliver the grain to a merchant there. The journey by cart to Kedgaon and back ordinarily occupies four days, and the second cartman who accompanied the deceased accordingly returned to Poona on Thursday, bringing his own and the deceased's cart. On being asked what had become of his companion, he stated that his companion was ill, and had stayed behind at Hadapsar. After waiting a day or two deceased's sister, becoming anxious at her brother's continued absence, came up near the cemetery on Sholapur Road on Saturday evening, with a party of police. They found the dead body of a man whose head and left arm had been severed from the trunk. From the brass rings on the fingers of the deceased's right hand the woman identified the body as that of her brother, who had left Poona a week before. There were wounds on the body, seemingly pointing to foul play, while the manner in which the head and arm had been lopped off looked as though mutilation had been resorted to in order to prevent identification. The body was taken to the Sassoon Hospital, and the other cart-driver has been taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

GUN ACCIDENT AT KIRKEE.

POONA, DECEMBER 14.

Gazikhan Dilawarkhan, son of the Chief Constable of Kirkee, was dangerously shot through the abdomen this morning at Kirkee. It appears that the boy was playing in the compound, and his younger brother was cleaning a quackenbush, which was loaded. The gun went off and the bullet struck him. He was removed to the Sassoon Hospital, where he lies dangerously ill.

THE AHMEDABAD INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 14.

Messrs. Mehta, Watchs, Setalvad, and Cama arrived here for the Industrial Exhibition opening to-morrow H. H. the Gaekwar is coming by the mail. The mandaps are ready and the exhibits are all arranged The whole town is enthusiastic. The Exhibition promises to be a complete success.

LANDSLIPS ON THE NILGIRI RAILWAY.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 13.

The slips on the Nilgiri Railway and cart roads, owing to the recent heavy rain, number over one hundred and twenty.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency Lord Northcote held his third reception at Government House, Malabar Point, on Saturday evening. The first reception was held in the same place on the 23rd February, 1900, and the second on the 13th December, 1901. Like the two previous receptions Saturday's function proved a brilliant one in every respects Representative citizens of all nationalities had turned out, with the ladies of their families, to do honour to the representative of his Majesty the King Emperor, and the crowded halls of Government House bore testimony to the great popularity which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote have won among all classes of the community. The attendance of European and native ladies, the latter clad in bright silks and satins and decked with their costly jewels and diamonds, was unusually large. The garden grounds, the spacious verandahs, and the reception halls were tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion, all the arrangements having been made by members of the Government House Staff. Scarlet broadcloth covered the garden grounds from the carriage-way to the main staircase leading up to the front verandah, while rich carpets covered the floor of the reception halls. The Governor's band, stationed near the eastern verandah, played selections of music during the evening. About 9 o'clock the gentlemen entitled to attend arrived with the ladies of their families, and were received at the top of the staircase by members of his Excellency's Staff. Their Excellencies, who stood in the east of the reception hall, had the European guests presented to them by Lieut.-Colonel Owen, the Military Secretary, and the native guests by Mr. Hill, the Private Secretary. The hospitalities of Government House were duly appreciated by all the guests, who began to disperse about 11 at o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF AN ITALIAN CRUISER.

THE Italian cruiser Piemonte, under the command of Captain G. Arnone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 6th instant. She met with fresh wind from north north-east, heavy swell and rain. On entering the harbour she fired a salute of 21 guns, which compliment was returned by the land saluting battery. She was built in 1888 in Elswick. She is 300 feet in length, 38 feet in breadth, of 2640 tons, and has two funnels fore and aft. She is fitted with 2 sets of vertical boilers, 4 cylinders, 3 expansion boilers, 4 double ended. Her armaments are 6-6 in. Q., 6-4-7 in. Q; 10-6 pounder Q., 6 1 pounder Q; one field or boat; 4-39 in maxims, and Trope to tubes 3.

THE YACHT "GODWIT."

News received by last mail is to the effect that Mr. C. T. R. Scovell who is sailing his 45 ton yawl "Godwit" from England to Bombay reached Gibraltar on the 21st of November.

THE Sabbath in Scotland is still a very present reality. No Sunday newspaper is published north of the Tweed, and the importation of copies of the Sunday papers is resented by a considerable portion of the community. A blacksmith at Greenock has, it is true, just been admonished by the magistrates for seizing all the Sunday papers he could lay his hands [illegible] in the public street; yet to [illegible] a Sunday newspaper in Scotland [illegible] outside the pale of respectability.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TRADE ON THE RIGA.

THE CHEMICAL TRADE.

STOCK EXCHANGE VALUES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Mr. Consul Woodhouse's report from Riga tells us that the trade and commerce of that district, which for a number of years has been characterised by uninterrupted progress, sustained a check in 1900, and this was further accentuated in 1901, the general depression, which had made itself so keenly felt in many parts of the Russian Empire, having at length extended as far as Riga. Not that the condition of things in general had become critical or anything like it, but business was not what it was before, and money had become so scarce that many firms of good standing found it difficult to raise sufficient for their everyday requirements, and it is not necessary, Mr. Woodhouse thinks, to go very far to look for the causes. First of all, the development of industrial enterprise, which promised so well, took a wrong turn and merged into reckless speculation. Many factories and works were started in opposition to other concerns of comparatively old standing, consequently keen competition set in, and over-production was one of the results. But that was not all. Many of the new mills were established on an unsound basis, and funds had to be raised to help them along. This eventually affected the lenders, bankers, and others, and so money became tight, and credit gradually faded away. Another circumstance that has largely contributed to the general depression of trade and commerce in Russia has been the continued unsatisfactory state of agriculture throughout the country. At the present moment, however, there are indications of a change for the better, although there is still unrest in nearly every branch of trade. The extraordinary development of the Russian butter trade has taken many by surprise. Since the opening up of Siberia by the new railway so large has been the supply of butter that special arrangements have been made for its transit by land and sea, and, in addition to the steamers that have for some time been running between Riga and London, other boats have been furnished with refrigerators for carrying butter and other perishable articles to the northern ports of the United Kingdom. From a total export of 272 tons in 1899, the amount of butter sent from Riga has increased to 12,050 tons in 1901. Of eggs, Riga exported 34,540 tons last year, the total export from Russia amounting to 130,048 tons.

Mr. Woodhouse tells us that for time past engineers, believed to be in some way connected with a British syndicate, have been surveying the line of the proposed Baltic and Black Sea Canal, but what the idea is it is impossible to conjecture. A deep-water canal, he says, is almost an impossibility. The physical difficulties are too great. What might be done, and it would pay, too, the Consul says, would be to turn some of the rapids of the Duna to account. Within an easy distance from Riga, about 9 or 10 miles, in a four mile stretch of the river, there is a fall of 12 feet. It should be easy, he thinks, to work out a plan for bringing the waters of the Duna into requisition and for supplying Riga and its neighbourhood with power and light. In concluding this report he particularly directs the attention of British merchants and manufacturers to the following list of articles in demand in the Riga district and other quarters of the Russian Empire with which Riga is in direct communication. There are still openings for British trade in Russia, he says, and the development of the resources of Siberia presents a wide field for commercial enterprise. The enormous quantities of agricultural and dairy produce which Siberia is now sending to Western Europe must meet with corresponding demands for goods of every description which the West alone can furnish, and besides this, the attention paid to mining industries will, and in fact is, already bringing forth orders for mining and pumping machinery, tools, hardware, &c. The list is as follows :—Agricultural implements and tools, ale and porter, belting, chalk, chemicals and chemical products, coal and coke, coffee—colonials in general; colours, copper ore, copper goods, cork-wood, cotton and cotton goods, cutlery and tools, drain pipes, drugs, dyes, dye-woods, dye extracts, fire-bricks and fire-clay, fruits, dried; gums, Arabic copal, shellac, haberdashery, hardware, india-rubber and guttaperchs, indigo, iron of all description, iron piping, jute, lead and lead piping, machinery, agricultural, industrial, and mining; mathematical and surgical instruments, manure (superphosphates), paper, photographic materials, read lead, resin of all kinds, silk and silk goods, small wares, soda, soda-caustic, steel and steel goods, sulphur, tin, wines, spirits and liqueurs, woollen yarns, woollen goods (ladies' and gentlemen's clothes), and zinc.

In their monthly review of the chemical trade Messrs. Lacre and Co., writing on November 29th, state :—"The tendency to improvement has strengthened during the month, and we have to report a more satisfactory trade in respect to volume at least. This is the more welcome, as the year is now so near to its close, and consumers are generally supposed to have their requirements well supplied under contract. But by far the greatest activity has been in connection with next year's sales. Buyers have come forward much more freely and availed themselves of the ruling range of prices, which are distinctly favourable, and a number of contracts, perhaps none of them very large, have been negotiated. Makers have thought well to accept the business largely, no doubt with a view to averaging, for prices were in many cases certainly very low. Here and there a weak seller even yet influences the market to unsteadiness. The Shipping Branch has contributed to the greater volume of trade as this is the month to provide the Northern Ports with their winter requirements, and the navigation promises to close unusually early. The latest Export figures show a fairly large increase of shipments, but a remarkable decrease in values, which is most puzzling. The prospects at present are certainly more promising than they have been for some time. No doubt the end of the half-year and the Christmas festivities will check much pronounced progress, but with the opening of the New Year we are sanguine of an improvement in trade all round. Bleaching Powder continues in steady demand. Inquiries for forward delivery at late lowest prices could not be entertained. Caustic Soda is well held by makers. Consumers seem to think that by waiting they may obtain a concession, but the position is strongly against them. Alkali is unchanged. Saltcake has been in increased demand, and a few sales have been made in favour of buyers, but the larger part of the orders has not been placed. Sulphate of Copper has sold pretty freely for Spring shipment, but by no means to the same extent as during the period ending, say, eighteen months ago. Sulphate of Iron is moderately active and its price well maintained. Arsenic has steadily advanced, and the cessation of a large part of English output should assist to strengthen its position. Chloride of Zinc made by Electrolysis under the patents of the Phœnix Process Trust Ltd., and for which we are Sole Agents, is attracting widespread attention both at home and abroad. Its characteristics are unexcelled purity, unvariable quality, and low prices, whether in its liquid or solid state."

The monthly estimate of Stock Exchange values prepared by the "Banker's Magazine" gives the aggregate value of the 325 representative securities selected for comparison as £3,096,251,000 at the prices on November 20, as against £3,095,919,000 at the prices on October 20. This comparison shows a decrease of £9,668,000, or 0·3 per cent. for the month. Business in public securities, in fact, was quiet and the tone uncertain during the interval, and during the latter part especially of the current month the tendencies have been in the direction of weakness in speculative descriptions and a gradual improvement in the better class of stocks. In the investment markets, the banking authority records the principal feature has been the steady improvement in ordinary and prior charge stocks of the leading English railways. Securities in this department have been depressed for so long that it is not surprising that an upward movement should have commenced, especially as the traffic returns for the current half-year have exceeded expectations. Much of the buying on the Stock Exchange has, however, been on speculative account, the constant growth in working charges having so impressed the public as to make the genuine investor slow to return to what had for so long been the favourite market. Consols are fractionally lower than a month ago, a fact

which appears to be connected with the enforced liquidation in some of the speculative departments and the non-success of some of the recent colonial loans, the underwriter of which are believed to have been compelled to sell Consols to take up the stocks underwritten. Movements in foreign Government Securities have been of an irregular nature, and for the decline which has occurred on balance the fall in Spanish stocks is mainly responsible. Turning to the speculative markets, the most striking changes are the severe falls in American railroad securities and South African mining shares. As regards Americans, the initiative has come from New York, where liquidation has steadily proceeded throughout the month. Notwithstanding a considerable rise in Grand Trunk Railway stocks, railways in British possessions are also lower, for the reason that Canadian Pacific have given way sharply in sympathy with American stocks. Prices in the mining market have suffered both from the liquidation of long-standing speculative positions for the rise, and also from the attacks of "bear" operators. In miscellaneous descriptions bank shares remain steady to firm, and there has been a moderate advance in the shares of insurance companies during the month. Iron, coal, and steel securities have fallen on indications of slackening trade in these industries. Waterworks stocks have been bought on anticipation of benefits arising to holders in connection with the Parliamentary bill.

Owing probably to a new classification of the various articles of import and export the commercial statistics have only just been issued and in a less complete form than in previous years, so it is not at present possible to ascertain the share which the British Empire can claim of the total commerce of Chile during 1901. Consul-General Sir Barry Cusack-Smith tells us, therefore, that he has been obliged to make a short preliminary report in anticipation of the fuller figures to be published later. But there is little doubt that the British share of the trade has been fully maintained in 1901. British shipping has increased. Now that the questions which have so long pressed like war clouds upon the Republics of Chile and Argentina have been disposed of, the funds, which have for years been used for warlike preparations, are now available for the urgent necessities of new railroads, wharves, harbours, docks, and other public works. Confidence having been restored, the Consul thinks we may expect a large advent of foreign capital to carry out schemes which have only been in abeyance owing to the uncertainty of Chilean foreign politics for years past. It is satisfactory to note that the flow of correspondence during the past year, which has reached the Consul from British merchants and manufacturers, requiring information about the Chilean markets, or desiring to be placed in communication with reliable local firms or agents, still increases. In 1901 the foreign trade of Chile amounted to £23,335,930, an improvement of £1,572,378 (dollar equals 1s. 6d.). The exports reached the total of £12,888,373, which is £765,182 in excess of the exports for 1900. The total of the imports was £10,447,557, an increase of £807,196. The totals of the imports and exports when compared with those of 1900 maintain almost unchanged their relative positions, the excess of exports over imports being in 1900 £2,482,830 and in 1901 £2,440,815.

Referring to the recent "break" on the New York Stock Exchange, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of Wall-street, remark in their circular, dated November 15, just to hand by mail, that "such sharp declines cannot continue indefinitely without interruption; for as values recede towards the normal the market becomes more easily oversold and the inducements for buying correspondingly increase. The improvement in the situation has not been entirely confined to the stock market; considerable relief is observed in monetary circles; call money is easier; and bank reserves are rising as a result of the forced contraction in loans. Bankers have at last turned a sharp corner in the matter of credits, and scant consideration is now given to projects that two months ago would have been taken up with avidity. "For this change of attitude," Messrs. Clews and Co. go on to say, "which came one too soon, our bank officers deserve full credit; and the indications are that there will be no reversal of his spirit of caution for some time to come. It is fully realised that we have probably escaped a serious crisis through nothing but good luck, or in other words, through a good harvest. Had the crops been a failure it is unpleasant to think what might have happened, with so many huge commitments hanging over the market at a time of uncontrollable financial stringency." "While the reaction," Messrs. Clews and Co. continue, "has brought us back nearer to the point of safety, it does not follow by any means that danger is passed. On the contrary, there are very excellent reasons for continued conservatism. The money market is by no means yet in a strong position, in spite of the increase in reserves; for trade activity in the interior is likely to make the return currency movement fully six weeks later than usual, and the relief intended by Secretary Shaw's extraordinary Treasury disbursements is being largely defeated by continued heavy Treasury absorptions through Customs payments, while gold exports stare us in the face as soon as interest rates decline. Add to these circumstances the fact that immense sums are still locked up in syndicate operations, therefore we have very plain reasons for not expecting any great immediate improvement in the money market. Either the supply of funds must be increased, which is impossible under our present inadequate currency system; or the demand must decrease, which seems unlikely; or there must be further contraction and liquidation until the country's savings provide a fresh supply of capital with which to carry out present obligations. At present it is a simple proposition of having used up the available supply of floating capital, and time and retrenchment being necessary for its restoration."

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular on the American cotton position, dated New York, November 14, is an exceptionally interesting one. It gives explanatory details respecting the general increase of estimates of the total of this season's American cotton crop, and reasons for restraint in estimating which are arising out of the very conditions by which further growth has recently been favoured; and it further described the nature of the influences which may be expected to affect the course of prices in the immediate future. The full text of the circular is as follows:—"With the exception of a few days of rain in Northern Texas, the weather has been all that could be asked for the development and maturity of the crop which has resulted from the rains at the end of August and beginning of September. Some complaints have been received from portions of northern Texas and South Carolina that the bolls were not opening and in some instances were rotting on the plant, from the foliage being too heavy to permit the sun to mature the bolls. In many instances a wish for a frost is expressed to kill the leaves, that those bolls may be quickly opened. The yield is now admitted to be larger than anticipated in nearly every section, excepting that portion on Texas where the boll weevil destroyed the crop; and we certainly have had a remarkably warm, open 'fall,' without a killing frost, except in isolated sections on October 30. We are now entering the third week of November with the plant still developing over the greater portion of the cotton belt, and if these weather conditions have not largely increased the yield of the crop our previous experience is valueless. As a result of this improvement in crop prospects, our market has declined about 75 points from the highest prices to a basis where the demand from spinners has become a feature. On this basis it is expected that spinners will begin to secure their reserve supplies, giving to the market a support which has been lacking since the middle of September. This demand is expected to increase the movement above that of last season, but whether speculation can be revived on the bull side will depend upon whether new factors appear to attract other buyers than the spinners. It may be assumed that they will take each day more than their actual consumption, but unless crop estimates cease to increase their purchases will be made in the most conservative manner. On each advance they will withdraw unless they become convinced that the crop is less than 11,250,000 bales.

MR. KEIR HARDIE, on the opening day of the Session, according to "M. A. P.," came down to the library to consult some books. "Are you working here, mate?" queried a friendly policeman at the Palace Yard Gate. "Yes." "On the roof?"—which was undergoing repairs at the time. "No, on the floor."

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual general meeting and distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage took place on Saturday evening at the Orphanage premises, Mahim. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan presided, and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The building was decorated with banners, palm leaves, and festoons of flowers. The proceedings were opened with a short prayer, read by the Rev. J. Henderson, and in which the children and those present joined. At the conclusion of the prayer, Mr James P. Chrystal, Honorary Secretary, read the following report of the managing committee:—

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

At the close of the year under report there were 46 children in the school—26 boys and 20 girls. Fifteen boys obtained situations or were withdrawn by their friends, while 7 new boys were admitted. Two girls left the school and 2 new girls were admitted. The committee are able to refer with gratification to the report of the Educational Inspector, C. D., Mr. R. D. Prior, who visited the school on the 11th of November of this year, and who has expressed himself as being satisfied with the progress of the children who, he said, looked bright and happy in their beautiful surroundings. The children were this year again examined in Scripture knowledge by the Rev. J. Henderson, whose satisfactory report on this important branch of the education of the School is appended. The committee have also to record with much satisfaction that Guy Collins, one of the boys, passed first in the Presidency Scholarship Examination of this year. The children were removed to the Sanitarium at Matheran during the hot weather, and the committee are much indebted to the residents on the Hill for their many acts of kindness to the children during their stay there. The annual sports took place as usual, and the best thanks of the Society are due to Major J. B. Smith, I. M. S., the Superintendent of the Hill, and to those others who formed the Sports Committee and who by their labours contributed so largely to the success of the games. On the 17th of December, 1901, a very successful evening concert was held in the Town Hall, the welcome proceeds of which were applied in the aid of the society's funds. The committee wish to recognise the kindness of Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. Seymour Dove, Mrs. Macbeth, Miss Turner, Miss Maybew, Miss Procter, Mr. McMain, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Mr. F. Noel-Paton, and Mr. H. Astell in rendering their assistance on the occasion. The thanks of the Society are also due to those ladies and gentlemen who have been so good as to remember the School in sending presents of clothes and fruits during the year. To Mr. Dane also are they indebted for the interest he has shown in instructing the elder girls in the Theory of Music. The Superintendent, Mr. Anderson, who had only once had furlough during his 18 years' service in India, was granted 14 months' leave on medical certificate from the 1st of September last. He went home in that month, accompanied by his two children, and all his friends desire for him a speedy recovery to health and a safe return to the work in which he has so long and successfully been engaged. The committee desire to record the good work done by Mrs. Phillips, the Matron of the School, whose responsibilities have considerably increased since the departure of Mr. Anderson. To the teachers also the committee wish to tender a mark of recognition for the satisfactory manner in which they have fulfilled their duties during the year. On Mr. Anderson's departure, Mr. Dickson, of the Scottish Educational Society's School, who had once before acted in this capacity, was appointed Acting Superintendent at the Orphanage. The committee, however, regret that they are to lose his services at the end of this year as he has been successful in securing the Superintendentship of the Lawrence Asylum at Mount Abu. They are in hopes, however, of soon being able to fill his place. The committee are glad to acknowledge the liberality of the public in the matter of subscriptions, there being an increase over the previous year in the amount locally subscribed of about Rs. 1,000. A special subscription was raised on account of the extra expense the Society was put to in connection with Mr. Anderson's furlough, and over Rs. 1,000 was received on this account. The committee cannot conclude their report without a hearty acknowledgment of the generous support it has received not only in Bombay but throughout the Presidency. They feel that the sterling character of the work it sets itself to accomplish is recognised by the public, and that they have only to persevere in the lines laid down for them by the founders of the Society in order to secure the active sympathy of all those who desire to save the children of their less fortunate countrymen from lives of ignorance and distress.

On the motion of Mr. E. H. Aitken, seconded by Mr. Strachan, the report was adopted.

Mr. George proposed the appointment of the following managing committee and the ladies committee for the year 1903:—

Managing Committee:—Mr. E. H. Aitken, (chairman); Mr. J. M. Dick (deputy chairman); Major W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S.; Messrs. R. Beglie, John Begg, D. B. Binning, A. F. Bruce, R. R. Ross, Rev. A. S. Crichton, Messrs. C. Crommelin, E. Elliott, D. M. Forbes, H. J. Gordon, D. Gostling, F. N. Graham, Rev. J. Henderson, Major C. R. Hoskyn, R. E., Messrs. F. G. Irvine, R. H. Ireland, William C. Keith, Captain G. Lamb, I. M. S., Messrs. A. Leslie, J. Leask, D. K. Lane, Prof. M. Macmillan, Messrs. George Miller, A. Muirhead, C. Muirhead, Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, I. M. S., Messrs. J. A. D. Mc Bain, Alex. McKenzie, George McKenzie, A. L. McKenzie, F. L. Muir, G. A. Phillips, D. Black, A. M. Monteath, H. E. E. Procter, Captain F. W. Potts, Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Rev. R. Scott, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Messrs. George Service, J. Stiven, I. H. Symington, Dr. Sydney Smith, Mr. W. Torrie, Dr. J. A. Turner, Messrs. R. Taylor, P. L. Wright, W. W. Wilson, A. Cameron, J. H. Symington (hon. treasurer), and James P. Chrystal (hon. secretary). Ladies Committee:—Mrs. Bannerman, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Leask, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Mc Kenzie, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Procter, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Stiven, Mrs. Symington, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. Begg, Mrs. Beglie, Mrs. Aitken and Miss Mill.

The Rev. J. Henderson seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Anderson, a vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring committee.

Mr. Lindsay Robertson distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, after which the children sang a number of beautiful Scottish songs, all of which were rendered with sweetness, and were much appreciated.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in addressing the gathering, said:—He was sure no one more sincerely regretted the closing of the musical part of the programme than their chairman, for to him it was a signal to begin to address them. He felt that night that they did really stand on Scottish ground. Ever since he came to India he felt that this school was unique in many respects, and most of all in this respect, namely, in the degree in which it expressed and impressed a distinct national type of life and character. None of the boys and girls there need be ashamed of this that the Scottish type was being reproduced in that school in India, and that they were being trained according to Scottish models and in the traditions that had made their country men well-known throughout the world. Scotland was a country, the education of which had always borne very distinct features. The union of education with religious instruction and a careful attention to life and character had always been associated with thorough educational work in Scotland. That had given to its education a distinct type and strengthened its influence on the whole national life. Going back to Scotland after an interval of years, one was struck by the enormous progress that had been made there in education, and one was glad to find that little Scotland was still keeping her place well in the front in that as well as in many other fields. There was nothing more remarkable in Scotland to-day than the high efficiency of the public education of the country. If they here in India kept that before them as their model it would serve to stimulate and guide their actions; and that was the model set before them in this school so far as it was within the means of the Society, and that was the ideal, which, he hoped, would be steadfastly pursued. As they listened that night to those beautiful Scottish songs rendered with so much feeling and expression and with such sweetness and correctness, one could have imagined if one had shut his eyes, that he was far away from India and back again in the dear old loved land. They felt there in that School that there was Scottish air and Scottish influence around them and apart from all other influences which awakened the sympathy of those who supported the school, and which drew together its friends on the occasion of its annual gathering, that national attraction would always continue to gather around that school earnest and increasing support of the Scottish community in Bombay. (Applause.) It was not a misfortune to Scottish people living in India that there were so many things that appealed to their sympathy. It was a great blessing to all Scotsmen in this country that there were so many Scottish institutions that claimed their active support. For what would become of them if they came to this land, and lived for nothing but either for acquirement of wealth or position of honour? What would become of their community if there were not institutions like that to develope the best side of their nature and to call forth the generous impulses of the community to which they appealed? There were many people in the Scottish community in Bombay and throughout the Presidency to whom that School had been a distinct blessing, who had been helped by the opportunities that had been given to them by unselfish labour, and who owed the development of their character to that School. They were there that night to congratulate the Society and the School on the close of another school year. They were glad to hear in the report which had been read to them such a favourable account of the work of the past year given by the Educational Inspector, Mr. Prior. They were glad to know that the school continued to maintain its high efficiency, and they trusted that it would continue in coming years to occupy the high position which it had won for itself during its long past record. They knew with great pleasure that one of the boys of the school had won a high distinction, namely, he had obtained the first place in the scholarship competition in the Presidency, upon which they congratulated Master Guy Collins that night, and they hope to hear his name in the coming years, and to see him bring honour and credit to the institution to which he belonged. (Applause.) They hoped to see the boys of the school taking high educational place in the Indian world, and to see some of them at least winning academic distinction. The School was established not only to give education to the boys and girls who came to it, but also with the further aim of maintaining the position of their countrymen in this land. The honour of the English and the credit of their people was in the hands of those who bore the name, and they desired that the boys and girls, who went from that School, wherever they were found, would bring credit not only to that institution in which they had been trained but also to the country, which they represented in this Indian land. He felt in looking back upon the past records of the school that they had no reason to be ashamed. They could point out many who after passing out of the school had risen to high and important position, and had brought honour and credit to the name of the Scottish Orphanage. He hoped in coming years many others would go forth to swell that distinguished roll. He felt that night that it was inexpedient to speak to girls and boys at the close of the prize distribution, because they must be anxious to examine and read prize books which had been given to them. He would, however, tell them of one thing, and it was that they should remember continually that this was not only a school but a home. He scarcely needed to remind the girls and boys of that. They felt that night that it was an orphan home. They scarcely had time to get over the first sorrow caused by the loss of one who was to many in the school more than a mother, when they had to lose for a time the services of their teacher and Superintendent, Mr. Anderson. They knew from the report that the work of the school had been carried on so efficiently and the vacant places had been so well filled by the strenuous labour of Mrs. Phillips to whom the thanks of the Society were due. Thanks were also due to Mr. Dickson who had during the interval carried on the work with so much spirit and earnestness. They regretted that at this trying time they had to lose his services, but at the same time they had to congratulate him on his having obtained a more important post elsewhere. He hoped his place would be duly filled, and they would soon have the pleasure of welcoming back Mr. Anderson in renewed health and strength. He should like to say one word about the committee. There was no committee in Bombay which did its work with so much earnestness as that committee did. Composed, as it was, of busy men it met from month to month to administer the affairs of the school. He did not wish to mention any names, but he still thought he ought to refer to one, who could never refer to himself. He meant their Secretary, Mr. Chrystal, to whom the school was under such a heavy debt. (Applause). He should like on that occasion to ask them to give a very hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Lindsay Robertson, who had so gracefully distributed the prizes. (Applause.) They would accord those thanks all the more heartily, when they remembered that they had with them that night Mr. Lindsay Robertson, who had for so many years worked on their behalf as the Secretary of the Society and to whom the Society was under very great obligations. (Applause.) In concluding his remarks the Chairman offered once more his congratulations to all present on the successful work that had been reported to him that night, and wished them all Merry Christmas and a happy New Year. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. McKenzie, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

ARYAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Readers of your journal must have been rather struck on the long article on the "Aryan Medical School and the Aryan Medical System." In your issue of the 8th inst. Will any of the professional advocates of the same system enlighten the public with the following information:—(1) Who was this Vaidyaraj Prabhuram Jiwanram who enjoyed an extensive practice in his own time and exerted so much to lay the basis of the present institution; was he a self-cultured man or had he ever gone through any of the practical training in Aryan Medicine? (2) Had any of the teaching staff of the institution been trained practically in Ayurvedic Medicines and how many of them are Graduates of the Grant College or passed gentlemen from either Poona, Ahmedabad, or Hyderabad Medical Schools? (3) Could the degree? of Bhishag-Var be styled as a bona fide one when the gentlemen offering the same had no right either from Government, or from any of the local bodies like the university to confer such degrees. Had these gentlemen had any training in Aryan Medical System? (4) When the instruction received in the Grant College even with the practical training of a period of not less than five years, has been considered as primary and that given in the B. G. Schools in Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad still more so, will it not be the coming into existence of such men, as have been offered these degrees, in practice be still quackery-like if not actually so? (5) Whether the so-called advocates or teaching staff have ever disclosed up to now any of the Aryan Medical drugs which have better and effective claims in diseases and differing from what they have actually been practising out of the vegetable kingdom, and (6) as Sir Bnalchandra says "some of the native physicians have shown remarkable aptitude in correct diagnosis and prognosis of disease as well as treatment, had these physicians ever had practical training in medicine or simply succeeded in their business, luckily hitting the disease in the dark

I would like these queries to be solved before some of the public in mofussil desire to give Aryan Medical training to their sons and to prove the actual worth of such an institution by my appeal.—Yours, &c.,

"MEDICUS,"

Navsari, 11th December.

SOUTHERN INDIA RAILWAY SCHEMES.

The Small Commission under the presidentship of Mr. F. B. Hebbert, which is to consider certain railway projects in the extreme south of the peninsula, and will probably open its inquiry early in February, will find its work very interesting. Besides the big question of linking Ceylon with India by way of Adam's Bridge, and thus placing Colombo in broad-gauge communication with the great commercial centres in India, there are local problems connected with the everlasting problem of the gauges. As matters now stand the Madras Railway on the broad gauge, has a line running straight to Bangalore, where it meets three metre-gauge lines. At Jalarpet, on the Madras-Bangalore section, a branch runs south-westwards to Erode junction and thence onwards to Calicut, Cannanore and Azikkal on the Malabar coast. It is proposed to extend this, still on the broad gauge, to Mangalore further up the coast, the distance being only 78 miles, Madras and Mangalore are on the same latitude on opposite sides of the peninsula; and apart from the lines already mentioned there are various others of the South Indian system on the narrow gauge. Tuticorin, for instance, is in touch with the town of Madras, via Madura, Dindigul, Trichinopoly and Cuddalore. There is also a cross-line from Erode through Trichinopoly to Negapatam. The Southern Mahratta and South Indian lines, both on the narrow gauge, join at Guntakal, away to the north where the G. I. P. and Madras Railways have their junction on the broad gauge. There is thus a great mixture of the new gauges but there is no broad gauge south of the line from Madras to Cannanore. If through connection with Ceylon is to be secured on this gauge Erode or Salem would be the starting point for the line to Adam's Bridge. It has been suggested that all lines west of Erode or Podanpar (some sixty miles further west) should be converted to metre gauge, the ultimate object in view being the linking up with the Mysore Section of the Southern Maharatta system. The Madras Railway may object to this as they would no longer be able to run their trains without break of gauge from the Coromandel to the Malabar coast. They might, however, be compensated by being given the through line to Ceylon which would be on their own gauge. Local considerations will probably have most weight with the Commission, who will travel over the different lines and see how traffic is now worked. While on this subject we may note that one of the big projects of the future must be the giving to Madras of direct communication with Upper India by an unbroken broad gauge-line. This can be done by the construction of about 350 miles of rail namely 150 from Itarsi to Wardha and 200 from Warora to Warangal on the Nizams system. Madras would then be in touch with Delhi, the great railway centre of the Punjab. If the Ceylon scheme be carried out, there would be a north-to-south line on the broad gauge from Peshawar to Colombo, an object well-worth keeping in view.—"Pioneer."

LIBRARY AT BEULESHWAR.

THE opening ceremony of the Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik Bhuleshwar Library took place on Saturday afternoon. There was a large number of native gentlemen present on the occasion. On the motion of Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, seconded by Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar took the chair,

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Secretary to the Library, gave an account of the life of the late Hon. Mr. Yajnik. He said Mr. Yajnik was very well known to them all. He was a Gujarati coming from the place from which some men like Mr. Mansukhram and Mr. Goverdhanram, people of high intellectual capacity. After his school life Mr. Yajnik took to a commercial career, but gave it up subsequently not having found it agreeable. He then became an agent for several native States and took to the study of political questions. Apart from his being one of the most important members of political association Mr. Yajnik was a great Gujarati scholar, and his Gujarati works and style were regarded as classical. The way in which he devoted himself to the services of his country deserved that his name should be associated with the library. He then proceeded to sketch the history of the library from the beginning of its establishment. He said it was originally established in May, 1874, near the Bhuleshwar Vegetable Market by Messrs. Gangadas Keshowdas and Bava Kisondas and by the kind support of the well-to-do people then living in the Bhuleswar locality. This locality being a thickly populated one, naturally the importance of the library increased, and members of different communities began to take its advantage which enabled the library to maintain its expenditure from subscription derived from members, and was also able to add every year to its previous starting fund, which subsequently amounted to Rs. 5,000 at the end of the year 1892, and had then on its roll 600 members. Subsequently plague and famine prevailing in a very virulent type, number of members began to decrease, and the library began to suffer from want of funds. It was a matter of disappointment that the hopes of the managing committee had not been realized on account of plague and famine having not subsided, and it having had to compete with the other libraries which had reduced their rates of subscriptions, and as no further pecuniary help having come forth those combined circumstances told very heavily upon the funds of the library. Luckily a proposal was brought before the managing committee of the library by the promoters of the memorial fund of the late Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik to associate the name of the deceased gentleman with the library. Whereupon they and the managing committee of the library took upon themselves to appeal to the well-to-do people to contribute to the said memorial fund, and as a result of their labour the fund had now reached a figure of Rs. 12,325. Moreover he might add that the library had the honour of having the worthy names of their Excellencies Lord Reay and Lord Sandhurst, the late Governors of Bombay, associated with the institution as its patrons. The institution was also patronized by the native princes such as H. H. the Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Gondal, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, as well as by the several leading gentlemen of Bombay. With a view to place the library on a better footing the managing committee of the library prevailed upon Mr. Virji Tricumji to assist the library, to which request he acceded with great pleasure and promised a monthly contribution of Re. 51 for the purchase of new books and periodicals. In conclusion he requested their worthy chairman to declare this library as "Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik Bhuleshwar Library" from this date.

Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, solicitor, said; I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. Our late lamented friend was a warm friend and supporter of the cause of education, especially among the Hindoos, and this institution being a very valuable educational agency it is in the fitness of things that his name should be associated with this library. Mr. Javerilal had many claims on our gratitude. He was a great scholar, an ardent educationist, an earnest social reformer, a conscientious political leader, a warm friend of the people, an esteemed citizen, a lovable friend and it is but right and proper that his memory should be cherished by us, and I am sure that this institution will be the means of handing down his name to posterity, and we may hope that future generations will revere his memory and try to follow in his steps.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said: It was a matter of regret and rather an unfortunate feature of recent times that Bombay was not able to do what it ought to do for the preservation of the memory of its great men. When one read the history of Bombay thirty or forty years ago one found that Bombay had been acquitting itself of its duties towards its great men better than Bombay during the last ten years. They should observe how the memories of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the first Baronet, and Jagannath Shankersett had been preserved. In fact older generations in Bombay had a great regard for their great men good. Compared with that he asked what had become worthy of Telang, Ranade, and Yajnik? They had in fact lost the sense of appreciation of the works of the great. They had been indifferent towards them. Turning to the steps taken to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Yajnik the speaker asked whether they had been able to do all that could be done for that great man. At the time he passed away no good effort was made to convene a public meeting to consider what steps should be taken for the purpose. Months after his death an isolated action was started, and Mr. Tribhovandas was to be thanked for it.

The library was then declared open.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, said he entirely endorsed the remarks of the chairman with regard to Telang, Ranade, and Javerilal. He did not think full justice was done to the late lamented Javerilal. But plague came in the way of the efforts of Mr. Tribhovandas to convene a meeting, and hardly a dozen men could assemble. However he hoped the institution would have a warm support from the public. He wished it all success, and hoped it would not be long before the institution will have a building of its own.

Mr. Markand Nardshanker Mehta having seconded the motion flowers and garlands were presented to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday:—

SEIF'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) RACE—Sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allce M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected time. H M S
H M S Magdala's Gally 32'	Scr	Lt J C Powles		Did not finish.
H M S Abyssinn.'s Cutter 27'	6 4	Mr M Morrison		Do
H M S Magdala's Cutter 28'	4 10	Lt Powles R N		Did not start.
H M S Magdala's Pinnace 32'	Scr	Do		Did not finish.
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'		Lt Betts		Do

Time-limit 6 p.m.

Course No. 14—8·5 miles. Wind W N. W Strength light.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Clutha	Capt Lamb	4 41 50	1 29 50
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 46 1	2 1 1
Timouse	Major Pollard	4 45 14	2 0 14

Time-limit 6 p.m.

Course No. 8—6·3 miles. Wind W N W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Clutha.

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS B) RACE—Sailed at 3-00 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Allces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Janetta	Scr	Lieut McKnery R E	4 48 20	1 48 20
Mannikin	6 31	Capt H B Mayne RGA	4 52 55	1 46 24
Sayonara	8 17	Mr W W Petrie	5 3 26	2 0 9
Trixie	7 6	Mr A M Monteath	5 20 29	2 13 53
Pixie	6 31	Mr E R Smetham	4 49 53	1 43 22
Jean	14 12	Capt Lack, R I M	5 25 6	2 10 51

Time-limit 6 p.m.

Course No. 1—7·1 miles. Wind W N W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Pixie, and 2nd prize won by Mannikin.

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS A) RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of boats.	H'cap Allces. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Nanta	5 14	Mr G T W Olver	5 11 7	1 50 53
Forella	Scr	Mr J H Ireland	4 25 48	1 20 18
Melody	3 48	Mr B G Prigge	4 35 0	1 26 31

Time-limit 6 p.m.

Course No. 13, three times—5·7 miles. Wind W N W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Forella.

FLORILINE?—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE AUTHENTICS AT BANGALORE AND MADRAS.

SOME NOTES ON THE GAMES.

BY CECIL HEADLAM.

Nothing could have shown in a more effective manner the great loss which the Authentics and the spectators suffered in Bombay from Chinnery's unlucky strain during the first match of the four than the brilliant innings which he played at Bangalore v. the Mysore State, even before he had fully recovered. What could be more exhilarating writes Mr. Cecil Headlam in "The Indian Sporting Times," than to watch him bombard the pavilion and the screen? Five 6s and ten 4s out of a total of ninety speak for themselves, Chinnery is small like Captain Greig, though of much sturdier build, but he hits the ball mighty hard. I do not think there is a batsman, short of Jessop, now playing first class cricket at home, who hits more fiercely all round the wicket. He is so astonishingly pugnacious with the willow that he reminds you inevitably of his father's prowess with the gloves. Though he is not content merely to play a good length ball, yet he does not jump into it. He just stands easily at home and apparently without effort, but with a perfect full swing picks the ball off the wicket and lifts it over the ring. It is superb cricket to watch. It is also demoralising both to batsmen and to bowlers. The other batsmen on his side are tempted to try and do likewise, and they fail. The bowler scratches his head and wonders what is the use of bowling a good length anyway?

BOWLING OF WILLIAMS AND POWYS-KECK.

It was never an easy wicket at Bangalore, for it had been affected by rain in the early part of the week, and the ball popped about uncomfortably. It was, I should say, most difficult in the first innings of the Mysore team, and, thanks to a steady light drizzle, easiest in their second. But Williams' 9 wickets for 58 was a fine bowling feat, none the less. He beat the batsmen with variations of flight and pace, and bowled with far more confidence and command of the ball than he has hitherto displayed in India. It was bad luck his splitting his finger in attempting to catch Jayaram at slip in the second innings. So, for the four hours out of the five matches in succession, we have been one man short in the second innings. Luckily he was not needed.

Powys-Keck bowled with very bad luck. He kept just missing the wicket; on one occasion actually touched it, and dislodged the bail from its groove, but without bringing it to the ground. He should prove a very useful addition to our weak attack. He bowls the faster sort of left-hander, swings a good deal in the air, and has a fine fast ball which swirls down past the leg stump, and will, I hope, often hit it.

The brilliancy of Chinnery's hitting made the Bangalore batsmen look tame. Their side was weak in bowling, and I do not think that they could boast so good an all-round player as Captain Hallman, whose 6 wickets for 80 and his 78 runs for Bangalore proved him to be a cricketer, who, with practice and experience, might go very far. Why, when at Cambridge, he failed to get a good trial for his blue is a mystery insoluble but not unexamined.

TWO METHODS OF BATTING.

Captain Gosling and Jayaram gave us a taste of their quality, and we are to meet them again at Madras. The former is a dangerous batsman, especially, I should fancy, on a true wicket. He pushes most balls back quietly—tamely almost; then astonishes you by leaning forward suddenly and sweeping the ball from anywhere within his long reach clean out of the ground. He got one proper box at a ball at Bangalore, which it was a joy to behold. Jayaram's method is entirely different. He is very quick on his feet—too quick perhaps—and gives you the impression that he is too anxious to score. He has got, as the Americans say, a hustle on him, anyway. A quick eye and quick feet enable him to jump out, change his mind in the middle of a stride and jump back. But this habit leads to many dangerous and scratchy shots, and it involves a liability to be stumped (as actually happened to him in the first innings). This exceeding nimbleness of his gives him fine opportunities of making good drives and brilliant forcing strokes past extra-cover, but it must unsettle him for cutting and for playing a ball that gets up quickly, and it involves a liability to be caught at the wicket (as indeed actually happened to him in the second innings—but that is another story!).

On his form at Bangalore he could hardly be called a first-class batsman—but perhaps he was playing below his form.

Raphael, whose grand innings against the Parsees will be fresh in everybody's mind played a very sound game for 62. He was always a dashing bat but he has improved immensely since he left Oxford. Now he crouches like Jessop and he watches the ball well so that he has vastly improved his powers of defence.

THE MATCH AT MADRAS.

Six inches of rain the week before and a good deal more light rain on the following days, and yet by the afternoon of Monday the wicket at Madras had dried it to quite a fast and easy one! That is an astonishing fact when you remember the wickets at home where a heavy thunderstorm at Lord's, for instance, will make play impossible for a day or two. The Authentics won the toss, and, as it turned out, it would have paid to put the other side in. Before tiffin at the lower end of the pitch the wicket was very difficult. It was drying, there was a good deal of grass on top, and the ball popped and came at different paces. Tweedie bowled extremely well. He keeps a good length and gets a lot of spin and work on the ball. The result was that the Authentics were all out for and a hundred, and Tweedie had the fine analysis of 8 wickets for a little over 3 runs a piece. Williams could only bat with one hand, but he secured two wickets before tiffin. In the afternoon the wicket had dried and with 80 up for 2 wickets the Authentics looked "in the cart." Capt. Cashiener, who had only just arrived with his regiment from South Africa, played a very good innings for 58, hitting the ball very clean and hard. It was one of the best innings that has been played against us. Simpson-Hayward was then put on for the first time, and finding his length at once, brought about the downfall of 4 batsmen. The Madras Presidency were all out with a lead of only 64 runs, and, considering the change in the condi lons of the cricket, we felt that there was so far nothing in it.

The confidence of the Authentics was justified next day, which was completely monopolised by Hollins. He stayed at the wicket all day, ably supported by Hornby and Rathael and others. From eleven o'clock till five, from morn till dewy—or should I say Dewar?—eve he stayed there, scoring freely all the time. For the third time on the tour he topped the century, and at the end of the day was not-out with 175 to his credit and more to come. Will he top Capt Greig's score against us was the question.

India may not suit all of us but it suits Hollins, whose batting has developed in force and freedom to a remarkable degree since he left Oxford. Here's more strength still to his elbow!

The Authentics succeeded in setting the Madras team three hundred runs to get to win—always a tough job in the fourth innings. But at one time the match seemed to be going in favour of the home side. This was when, after Richmond and Jayaram had been dismissed very cheaply, C. T. Studd and Capt. Chalmers got together and put on over a hundred runs for the third wicket. Challenor played another good innings, not so good indeed as his first effort, but good enough to qualify him to play for the Gentlemen of India any day. After tiffin the fortunes of the game changed, Williams, bowling faster and with more devil than usual, rattled out five batsmen and after tiffin, not thirty runs were hit off him. The result was a collapse and, though Richards hit gallantly at the close, the Authentics won by 100 runs, with an hour to spare.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of passengers by the Italian s. s. R. Rubattino, Capt. M. Saporiti, leaving Bombay to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed No 3 at 8 a. m. punctually for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Dock passengers and native servants should be present at 6-30 a. m. at the new Disinfecting Shed, Prince's Dock, with all their baggage:—

FOR NAPLES AND GENOA.

Mr Z

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA.

A RUSSIAN RAILWAY TO PEKIN.

A correspondent writes to the "Standard" :—

A somewhat startling piece of information reaches me from an English traveller just returned from Mongolia, who states that a branch railway is under construction and fast approaching completion from the southern, or Manchurian section of the Siberian Railway, across the Eastern Gobi, to the Kalgan Gate of the Great Wall, about 100 miles north-west of Pekin. Of course, it has been known for a long time that the Siberian Railway had been brought down to Port Arthur and Dalny, in preference to its former terminus at Vladivostock; but it is quite a suprise to find that, after all, a still more direct and advantageous short cut to the capital of China has been discovered. The line (which has been actually visited and inspected by the gentlemen referred to) pursues a uniformly south-westerly direction, and passes through the extensive plain east of the Khingan range, called Yu-ma-chang, or the imperial horse-pastures. This alignment has been evidently selected because of the flat and easy nature of the ground. It would seem that the project is specially arranged so as to fall within the four corners of the Anglo-Russian Railway Agreement, which gave Russia a free hand beyond the Great Wall of China. It will, of course, greatly strengthen Russia's grip of Northern China.

The "Westminster Gazette" remarks :—

The above information can hardly be surprising to those who have followed the course of our railway agreement with Russia. A glance at the map will show that there are various possible short cuts to Pekin from the Siberian railway across Mongolia, and it was long ago pointed out that our agreement with Russia permitted her to take any one of these, and thus to make her system independent of the international Newchwang line. It has even been suggested that Russia would construct a line on the southern end of Lake Baikal across Mongolia to the Great Wall. The branch railway mentioned by the "Standard's" correspondent is a much less ambitious scheme, but if carried out it would undoubtedly promote the object of an all-Russian railway from the north to the Great Wall, or within a comparatively few miles of Pekin. Correspondingly, a line controlled by British influences may come to Pekin either from the east or from the south, and we may be pretty certain that all these railways will be constructed and will converge in the Chinese capital.

THE FRENCH IN PEKIN.

The "Standard" correspondent at Paris telegraphed on November 25 :—

During the tenure of office of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, M. Camill- Pelletan and the Socialists demanded that General Voyron's report concerning the alleged participation of the missionaries and French soldiers in the pillage of Pekin should be communicated to Parliament. A very animated debate, which created great sensation in the country, took place in the Chamber on that subject. M. de Lanessan, the Minister of the Marine, refused to produce the communication, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prime Minister, closed the debate by the memorable words :—"As for the reports of which communication is demanded, never, never will Government hand over documents on which General Voyron wrote with his own hands 'confidential.'" It appears that the Government of to-day has not the same scruples. At any rate, M. Dubief, the Radical Socialist Deputy for Macon, and Reporter for the Budget of Foreign Affairs, has demanded of the Ministers of the Marine communication of the confidential document. M. Pelletan being that Minister it is to be placed in the hands of the Budget Committee. Whether it will be divulged in its entirety to members of Parliament and the nation at large is not yet certain.

The debate in the Chamber, the documents published at the time, and the testimony of M. Pichon, who was French Minister in China, showed that the alleged atrocities and acts of pillage had been greatly exaggerated. It is also known that General Voyron punished with severity isolated cases of misconduct, of which it must be admitted the gravity was greatly attenuated by the horror of the assassinations committed by the Boxers.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

THE NEW TREATY.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes :—

I understand that the new treaty between Great Britian and Siam in regard to the Siamese Malay States will not be published for some time, as it is desired that its provisions should be fully explained to the various sultans and chiefs, and I believe that an official of the Straits Settlements is on his way to the Malay States for that purpose. One important provision deals with a recent attempt of the Siamese to secure preferential treatment for goods from Bangkok entering the States. For nearly 80 years all imports, whatever their origin and by whatever route they went, paid a duty of three per cent. ad valorem. The Siamese have recently endeavoured to avail themselves of the position they have in the border States to obtain the abantonment of this duty on goods, whether Siamese or foreign, imported from Bangkok. The Sultan of Kelantan objected, and the Siamese Resident in September last had a cargo from Bangkok landed free of duty under the protection of a gunboat. The authorities at Singapore as well as the Chamber of Commerce protested against this as a breach of the 12th article of our treaty of 1823 with Siam. Just then the negotiation with the Siamese envoy in regard to these States were proceeding here, and a provision was forthwith inserted that British trade should be carried on with these States on the same terms as the trade of Siam or any other country, so that Singapore goods will pay no more than those of Bangkok.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Paris, November 23 ("Times").—M. Edenne now specifies the conditions on which he would agree to the Siamese treaty. He says :—

We of the colonial group are not irreconcilable adversaries of any arrangement with Siam. I would accept a treaty which should give us an honourable frontier up to the sea; which should, while acknowledging the suzerainty of Siam, leave to the provinces of Battambang and Angkor the de facto autonomy which they possessed before the treaty of 1893; which should reduce to a purely military servitude the clause relating to the 25-kilometre zone; which should precisely define the conditions for being a French protexe, but so as not to exclude accepted categories, nor the Chinese settled in Indo-China, nor the Cambodians inhabiting Siam, and so as to maintain above all for our agents the jurisdiction of our consular tribunals, and which should, lastly, substitute real advantages for France for the vague promises with respect to the execution of works in which we cannot even take the initiative in the Mekong basin. Let supplementary negotiations offer us satisfaction on these different points, and nobody will be readier than I to subscribe to it.

In other words, M. Etienne demands a new treaty altogether.

Commenting on this statement, the "Temps" says that, considering the legitimate authority enjoyed by M. Etienne in the colonial world it regards his adhesion to the opinion that it was useful to treat with Siam as a really important fact. If he succeeds in imposing that idea on his followers he will, says this journal, have rendered a considerable service. As for the supplementary concessions which M. Etienne would have France constrain Siam to grant, this semi-official organ points out that some of them like the maintenance of the French "proteges" under the jurisdiction of the French Consuls are already in the treaty; others such as the rectification of the frontier to the sea, appear to the "Temps" as of little importance; others, again such as the maintenance of the military servitude in the former 25 kilometre zone appear to it incompatible with the regime of cordial relations which it sought to establish between Siam and France. There are yet others such as the protection of the Cambodians which might be desirable; but it thinks M. Etienne and the colonial Party should admit that when an arrangement has to be made between two parties neither can expect to realise all its desires. The "Temps" adds :—"What is above all necessary in this affair is to reassure Siam. With some irony M. Etienne asks us if the invasion of Kelantan by England is an act of good friendship. No, but it is the proof of what a friendly policy can obtain on a point of detail. As a menacing policy has only injured our interests let us make up our minds to try the other that which has permitted our competitors to develop their influence without alienating the good dispositions of Siam."

THE DUTCH IN ACHIN.

Brussels, November 21 ("Times").—M. Van Kol and five other Socialist Deputies have introduced in the Dutch Second Chamber a motion in favour of concluding a treaty of peace with the Sultan and other chiefs of Achin on the basis of their complete independence. M. Van Kol, who recently visited Sumatra, alleges that, although the country of the Achinese is virtually pacified, the Sultan has always escaped capture, and is in a position to carry on a guerilla war for an indefinite period.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE PUNJAB INOCULATION MISHAP.

THE INFECTION OF SERUM.

With reference to the Mulkowal case the point to be cleared up was indicated a few days ago. It is, briefly, whether the responsibility for the poisonous phial should rest upon a superior or an underling, and whether the mistake was made locally or in the Bombay laboratory. The deaths of the nineteen villagers, it may be remembered, were due to tetanus, and the mystery to be solved is where the tetanus-microbe was introduced into the serum. The searching inquiry that is now proceeding may clear up this point, though in all probability the conclusion arrived at will have to be based upon guess-work. At Bombay the serum after manufacture is kept for a certain number of days, and a phial from each "brew" is examined at the close of this period. If there is any indication of putrefaction setting in in this test phial, the whole quantity is destroyed. If everything is satisfactory the consignment is sent away, the phial being retained in the laboratory and carefully watched. Thus there is a double precaution against mischance. The destination of each consignment is known, and if anything goes wrong with the test phial later on, warning can be sent by telegraph to those engaged in the actual work of inoculation. It has been said that such warning was sent from Bombay, but this would appear to be doubtful. So far as we can learn the course of events was such as follows. Some cases of local abscesses and tetanus first occurred in the Punjab and orders were issued by the Local Government to stop inoculation pending reference to Bombay, the idea being that the new kind of serum—manufactured by the way, in accordance with the suggestions of the Plague Commission—was responsible for the trouble. Unfortunately these orders, as we know, were not received in time to prevent the Mulkowal catastrophe.

Now tetanus is a disease which has a very distinct microbe of its own; and further, in the case of any serum which has become infected with tetanus-poison, there is an odour which is unmistakable. A French scientist made this discovery some time ago and the smell is described as that of burnt horn, the pungent odour that is familiar enough when horses are being shod with red-hot shoes. This fact is doubtless well-known by this time among medical men engaged in plague inoculation, who always smell the contents of a phial when it is opened rejecting any that are in the least suspicious. At Mulkowal the operator was Dr. Elliott, probably the most careful of all the practitioners at work, a man who takes exceptional precautions in each individual case. He himself, it may be remarked, had a narrow escape, for he offered to be inoculated first of all as an example. But the villagers would not have this and willingly submitted themselves to the operation. Now it is quite certain that if there had been the least sign of the serum being poisonous, Dr. Elliott would have detected it, so far as the sense of smell could detect it. As there was not, he proceeded with the inoculation. The tetanus poison, however, by some means must have infected the serum, but the stage had not been reached when the distinctive odour of burnt horn would be given off. It will probably be almost an impossibility to trace the infection to its source, but every means that science suggests is being taken and the matter be thoroughly sifted. Meanwhile it may be impressed upon all concerned that in the handling, especially in the removing and replacing of the stoppers of the phials, the most careful antiseptic precautions should be employed; the serum is very susceptible to infection and it must be most carefully watched even when it has successfully passed all the usual laboratory tests.—"Pioneer."

THE P. AND O. STEAMERS.

The "Shipping Gazette" publishes the following :—We learn on good authority that the P. and O. Company, which recently had it in contemplation to select Southampton in preference to London as its home port, has finally determined that it will not leave the Thames, at all events for the present. Arrangements have been made for the berthing at Tilbury Dock of the four new steamships of the company, which, owing to their great length, will be unable to utilise the lock giving admission to the Albert Dock. The first of these vessels is, however, not expected in the Thames until August or September next. At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the P. and O. Company, which takes place on December 12, Sir Thomas Sutherland may be expected to confirm the intimation which we now publish, and to explain at length the reasons which have induced the directors to forego the tempting bids which Southampton made for the accommodation of the fleet of the Steamship Company. The decision of the P. and O. Company not to desert the Port of London will cause widespread satisfaction in the metropolis, where the prospect of the company's removal, more especially in view of the efforts which have been put forward to secure the better government of the river and the docks—has created an uneasy feeling. A good many elements have weighed with the company in deciding against Southampton. Among them undoubtedly is the fact that the action now taken by the Board of Trade in reference to the report of the recent Royal Commission definitely points to deeper channels in the Thames, improved dock accommodation, and the abatement of a variety of irritating restrictions which have hitherto not tended to make London popular.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	6	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	9	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	3	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	8	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	7
Total	27	26	118
Same date last year	23	25	115

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	6	29
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	4	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	22
F Parel, Sevri and Sion	0	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	18	19	97
Total plague deaths to date	121,604	101,071	
Same date last year	43	14	99

The thirst of Members of Parliament for news about themselves grows with the century. Their appetite is such that they crowd the News Room of the House of Commons uncomfortably in the afternoon and early evening, so much so that Sir Henry Fowler intends to ask Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes if he can influence the First Commissioner of Works to improve the accommodation. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, with the majority of the Irish Nationalist M.P.s, is undergoing a self-imposed exile from the House of Commons, and he acknowledges that it is to him an experience as delightful as it is new. Indeed, he makes the confession that although he has sat in the House of Commons for nearly twenty-three years, he has been, during the past few weeks, almost unconscious that the House of Commons ever existed. "I have even found it hard to read anything but the briefest reports of its proceedings," he adds.

BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p.m. on Monday, 15th December 1902.
2nd Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th December 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th December 1902.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

GERMAN ENGINES FOR INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Nov. 27, Col. Denny asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that out of the 40 engines placed in Germany by the East India Railway Company, and which were all due to be delivered by August last, only one engine and two tenders have been shipped; and does the India Office intend to ask the East India Railway Company to impose the penalties prescribed in the contract.

Lord George Hamilton : I am not aware of the facts stated in the question. As regards the imposition of penalties, that is a matter which must be left to the discretion of the East India Railway Company.

OPIUM REVENUE.

In answer to Mr. H. J. Wilson, Lord George Hamilton states that the average opium revenue for the last three years is £3,075,481.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The adjourned debate on the Indian Budget was resumed by Mr. Wylie, who called attention to the report of the Indian Famine Commission of 1901, and asked that the Indian Government should be directed to carry out as far as possible the Commissioners' recommendations with regard to irrigation. Col. Denny suggested that inquiry should be made into the administration of the Public Works Department, and that more encouragement should be given to private enterprise, so as to attract capital to India. Mr. J. Walton followed with a speech which touched upon a variety of points arising out of the statement made by Lord G. Hamilton on the first night of the debate, and then Sir E. Sassoon reviewed the economic condition of the country, contending that the adoption of a gold standard and the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver had prejudiced the textile and other industries. In the interests of the teeming, toiling masses of the community he desired that an inquiry should be held to ascertain what were the real results of the changes effected in the currency.

THE CASE OF THE 9TH LANCERS.

Col. Legge said he wished to call attention to the case of the punishment by the Government of India of the 9th Lancers. If this were a case of military discipline as would not bring it before the House, but he considered that it was a matter of graver importance, affecting the administration of justice in India and the relations between others and the natives. The circumstances were these :—In April last the Lancers, after service extending over two and a half years in South Africa, were sent to India. On the night of their arrival a native, who had been turned out earlier in the day for being drunk, was found dying, having been cruelly treated. The authorities at once set to work to find out the culprits. A regimental court-martial was held, but it could obtain no information. An independent inquiry by the general officer led to practically the same result. He should say that the native made a statement that he had been ill-treated by the soldiers, he believed men of the 9th Lancers. Another native said that while the man had been assaulted, he could not say what regiment the men belonged to. The officers of the regiment offered a reward of Rs. 500 for evidence leading to the conviction of the offenders without result. The Government of India were not satisfied; they made up their minds that the 9th Lancers were to blame, and they ordered severe punishment. The officers and men on leave were recalled, and it was ordered that no leave should be given until June, 1903. Extra sentries were posted, and the regiment was ordered to be moved to another station not so popular. As to the evidence, he pointed out that that of natives was absolutely unreliable, and he quoted authorities to show that dying declarations should be received with the utmost care. The reason why he had brought this question forward was not, as he had said, because it was solely one of military discipline, but because it affected the administration of justice generally. (Hear, hear.) He desired to enter a most emphatic protest against this general punishment of a regiment for an offence which might possibly have been committed by some member of it. (Hear, hear.) There was a doubt, and it was usual to give the party charged the benefit of the doubt. The noble lord had said that there was no serious attempt made to discover the offenders, but it was difficult to see what more could be done. The noble lord was asked whether the punishment met with the approval of the military authorities, and he replied that it was so. The information in his possession led him to the opposite conclusion. He believed that the military authorities and the Government of India were not at one on the point. (Hear, hear.) As to upholding of military discipline, he was convinced that a general punishment of this kind would not lead that. Discipline was maintained by absolute fairness, and not by harsh and indiscriminate punishment. But this case went far beyond that. He protested against a general punishment as being antiquated, barbarous, and vindictive. He desired a full inquiry into the case, which should be independent both of the military authorities and the Government of India. He made this request in the interests of the distinguished regiment to which India owed so much.

LORD C. BERESFORD

regretted that we were getting into a state in which the public, the Press, and the House of Commons intervened in questions of discipline. Such intervention would be fatal to the government of the Services, and at the same time, he thought this deplorable state of affairs had been brought about through the agency of those in authority. The feeling which had been aroused in the public had been aroused by this question of collective punishment. Collective punishment was absolutely futile for the purpose of discovering an offender. Discipline was often very irritating, and during those moments of irritation in the barrack-room or on the lower deck, seven-eighths of the men were entirely on the side of authority and endeavoured to dissuade those who were inclined to insubordination from making fools of themselves. He thought we might depend upon it that seven-eighths of the regiment whose conduct was now under discussion had been anxious to discover the culprit. Justice and discipline were not at all synonymous terms. Justice admitted of extenuating circumstances; discipline of none. A breach of discipline had to be punished, and the punishment had to be accepted. There was the Sandhurst case. The authorities inflicted collective punishment. What was the result? Although seven-eighths of these young men were probably loyal to authority they lost their tempers, went outside, and broke the rules. That was an offence against discipline, and had to be punished. If, however, it had not been a question of discipline, but of justice, there would have been extenuating circumstances to take into account, because a number of young men had been punished for something with which they had had nothing to do. There was another point. Collective punishment was a premium on the informer and the sneak. A person of this kind was regarded with the greatest horror in a school, a regiment, or a ship's company; and collective punishment had never brought out information among such bodies. As far as discipline went it was necessary to be strict, and men would submit so long as the matter was one purely of discipline, in which they had to do extra duty or something of that kind. The punishment which he would have given in the case of Sandhurst would have been to call these young men before him and tell them he was going to put so many of them on duty as sentries in pairs day and night, and that if a fire occurred where they were sentries, they would be discharged with disgrace. There would then have been no mutiny. He would have dealt similarly with the 9th Lancers. He would have put extra officers on duty, extra pickets. If the non-commissioned officers' pickets had not been enough, he would have put on officers' pickets; and if that were not enough the whole regiment. Men would never refuse to do their duty. In the case of a difficulty on board a ship he would not order the ship to remain at a certain place for a month and forbid the men to go ashore. That would bring about a mutiny to a certainty. He would send the ship steaming out to sea and give the men extra duty, or march them twice round an island. There would not be a word said. As to the plea of "reasonable certainty," he remarked that a court of law would not hang a cat on a reasonable certain charge. Here a whole regiment was punished because it was thought reasonably certain that one or more men had beaten this unfortunate Hindoo. His noble friend had said that the regimental authorities had not made reasonable attempts to discover the offenders. He was sorry to say he did not believe a word of it.

Lord G. Hamilton : Do you know what they did?

Lord C. Beresford said he did not know, and suggested that the noble lord might have given some information on this point, and thereby prevented needless irritation. He had a brother in the 9th Lancers, and he had known the regiment for years, and he was confident that the officers had used every effort to find whether any soldier in the regiment beat the Hindoo. The authorities were to blame for the way in which they had dealt with the case. In concluding, he said that possibly the distinguished administrator who was Viceroy of India had some reasons which had not been made public for punishing the regiment, but the manner in which the punishment had been inflicted was entirely wrong.

Capt. Norton said that far greater issues than a mere regimental scandal were at stake in this matter. The action of the Indian Government had been such as to defeat rather than to sustain discipline. The culprits had not been discovered by this general punishment. He had served on this very station for several years; and he knew that there were always a number of native criminals and never do-wells in the surrounding country anxious to obtain service as regimental cooks and the like. If such men had committed the outrage, their first thought would be to throw suspicion on a European regiment, and the 9th Lancers, which had done such gallant service in the Punjab war and the Mutiny, would readily be selected. He had no word to say against the Viceroy, who had had such a distinguished career in India, and whose duty it was to show the natives that they could not be ill-treated with impunity, but would be amply protected. But what effect would this punishment have? It would be resented by the British soldier, who would retaliate on the natives for the insults which those astute persons would know how to convey. General punishments might succeed with schoolboys or uncivilised races, but not with white men. By moving the 9th Lancers from the district the Government would only be sowing the dragon's teeth. The regiment which succeeded the Lancers would take up the quarrel. There would be friction between the British soldiers and the natives, and it was not in human nature that the Native army should not take the side of their own people. If the present punishment were continued, it could only lead to a deplorable state of things. In two or three years recruits would be wanted to take the place of the time-expired men returning from India. What was the story that these time-expired men would be spreading about the country? That every men who joined the army was liable to collective punishment. He asked the Secretary of State to suggest to the Viceroy that now that readiness to protect the natives had been shown, this punishment should be brought to an end. Every opportunity presented itself for doing that which would help discipline, which was nothing but bare justice and most expedient.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY.

Lord G. Hamilton said that, if his advice had been taken, this case would never have been brought up in the House of Commons. It was a very serious matter to bring forward a case of this kind, for two reasons. The action taken had been disciplinary, it was taken on the authority of the highest military personages in India, and it was bad for military discipline that action so taken should be reviewed in this House. He had no fault to find with the tone and substance of the speeches, but unquestionably his hon. and gallant friends had been supplied with "experts" statements. It was perfectly true that this was not a military question alone, but a question of the administration of justice. He was glad that his noble friend the member for Woolwich expressed in such clear and emphatic terms that, so far as he was concerned he would do everything in his power to stop Europeans in India in any way misusing their position by assaulting or attacking natives. That was a feeling which unanimously animated the House; but he was bound to state that during his tenure of office cases had come up where natives had been violently assaulted, maltreated, and in some cases had died, and he was bound to add that the investigations made into those malpractices were not so prompt as they should be nor so quick as they would be if the assaulted had been a European. (Hear, hear.) It must be borne in mind that we had in India an absolutely unique Empire, consisting of 300,000,000 of natives, subject to 200,000 white people at the outside, including men, women, and children. Nowhere, was the British soldier treated with greater consideration, and nowhere, on the whole, did he behave better. But these cases of violence and outrage had from time to time occurred. Lord Curzon, from the time he had taken up his office, had exercised the whole of his great powers and influence in impressing upon his white countrymen that it was their duty to investigate such outrages with the utmost promptitude, and with just as sincere a desire to bring home justice to the culprits as if the conditions were reversed and it was a white man who had been assaulted. (Cheers.) What occurred? The 9th Lancers, a magnificent regiment, with as fine a record behind it as any regiment in the British Army, after most distinguished service, arrived in India and went to Sialkot. It was entertained on the night or its arrival. At nine o'clock, or a little past, on that night a native cook, who had been taken on in connection with some work in the kitchen, was brutally assaulted within 25 yards of one of the kitchens of the cantonment occupied by the 9th Lancers. The poor wretch managed to crawl away, and in the morning he was found in an almost moribund condition not far from the officers' mess. His eyes were bunged up, his head bore marks of fists, two of his ribs were broken and he was a mass of bruises and contusions. The police traced clearly the place where the assault took place; there were large patches of blood on the spot. The man at once made a statement to the effect that he was assaulted by two members of the 9th Lancers, and that they assaulted him because he failed to procure for them native women. He lived only for a few days, but from the time he made his first deposition until he died he always adhered to the statement that he had been assaulted by two men of the 9th Lancers. The officer commanding telegraphed to the Indian Government to say that an assault had been committed on a cook by two members of the 9th Lancers, and he was ordered to hold an immediate inquiry. No immediate inquiry was held. Nothing was done till the man died, six or seven days afterwards. Then a Court of Inquiry was held of a

MOST PERFUNCTORY CHARACTER.

Two captains and two subalterns constituted the Court. They summoned four native witnesses. The evidence of those witnesses certainly tended to corroborate the dying statement of the man, because two of them asserted that they saw the cook assaulted by two men, but it was so dark and they were so frightened that they ran away and could not actually identify the persons who committed the assault. Not a single white man, not a single person connected with the regiment, was called before the Court. The Court reported to the commanding officer, and the commanding officer, in forwarding the report, stated that it was difficult to convict the guilty persons because there was only native evidence to rely upon. The case went on to the Lieutenant-General, who at once characterised the inquiry as one of a most meagre and perfunctory character and ordered a fresh Court; and on that Court no officer of the incriminated regiment sat. He had no doubt the carelessness or heedlessness was not intentional; but still it must occur to any one that, when a regiment like the 9th Lancers, with such a record, had an outrage of this kind imputed to them, it was the bounden duty of the officers to lose no opportunity and to exhaust every means at their disposal to clear their regiment from the stigma which had been cast upon them. (Cheers.) The second Court of Inquiry could not obtain sufficient evidence to identify the culprits, the clues having been lost. The military authorities then sent down General Combe, who addressed the 9th Lancers, and used very plain language to them, imploring them to assist in bringing to justice those who had perpetrated this outrage. A day or two afterwards a native was killed by a member of the 9th Lancers. It was one of those old stories. He was a punkah coolie, who had been kicked violently by some soldier and died in consequence. (An Hon. Member : He had no boots on.) The soldier swore he had no boots on, but the natives swore that he had. He was brought up before a civil court, and it was found that this was the second case of a native assaulting for a moment that the 9th Lancers were responsible for the first case—being done to death in the course of about two months. The military authorities took a serious view of the situation, and they suggested the punishment which had been inflicted upon them, and they further suggested that the 9th Lancers should not be allowed to attend the Delhi Durbar. The punishment inflicted, therefore, originated with the military authorities, and had their full sanction. Collective punishment had been strongly condemned, but he would undertake to say that his noble and gallant friends who took that view had in the course of their lives constantly and perpetually inflicted collective punishment. ("No.") It was of the very essence of military discipline. It was the beginning and end of it. If a company or troop did not, through the fault of a few, drill well, the whole body got extra drill. It was

COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT

in order to bring up the company or troop to the standard of efficiency. His noble friend, who recommended extra sentry duty by way of punishment, was a much severer task-master than the Indian Government, because all the latter had done was to put an extra sentry at every bungalow for a year. Would his hon. and gallant friend exempt the officers from punishment, or would he put them on extra sentry go? Sentry go, however, would be more resented by an officer than having his leave stopped. The Government of India held that a regiment must be treated as a military unit, and that, if punishment was inflicted on the men, the officers could not be exempted. Therefore they had stopped for a year the leave of the officers and had put the punishment mentioned on the men. Not very long ago collective punishment was inflicted upon another regiment, to which great exception was taken. A very serious and disgraceful outrage had occurred in Rangoon in a British regiment. He did not want to liken the case they were discussing to that outrage. But there again justice was baffled. It was a disgraceful case. Lord Curzon told him that he was co-operating with the military authorities and would do everything in his power to bring the perpetrators of that outrage to justice. A collective punishment was imposed on that regiment with the consent of the military authorities. What was the sequel to that? In the middle of the Boer war, when calumnies and falsehoods were being circulated all over Europe against our Army, a friend of his, who had taken a bold part and wielded a facile and powerful literary pen, was living abroad and exercising that pen on behalf of the reputation of the British soldier and the credit of the British Government. That gentleman wrote to him to say that a scandalous lie was being circulated in the papers throughout Central Europe, That statement was an exaggerated statement of this case at Rangoon, and he was asked to write to say that this statement was untrue. He was unable to do that, but he was able to show his friend that when the Government failed to detect the perpetrators of that outrage they showed their displeasure by inflicting collective punishment, and to save the reputation of the British Army and the credit of the British Government by showing clearly that they had no desire to connive at or hush up the outrage. In this case also it was the duty of the Government and of the military authorities to show their disapproval of the failure to bring the perpetrators of this outrage to justice. What had occurred? He had received a telegram from the Government of India which contained a statement of the case which they had published in India. And this was the first result of the collective punishment to which his hon. and gallant friend had objected :—"The commanding officer of the 9th Lancers has brought to notice of Government the identity of one, if not both, of guilty men in the regiment now reasonably suspected, and in one of two instances is almost certain." (Cheers.) "But the case against them, which rests in the main upon admissions made by themselves to their comrades but since repudiated, is insufficient to obtain judicial conviction." (Hear, hear.) He dared say there would be

SOME INDIGNATION.

but that indignation would be in the regiment and not outside, and would be directed, not against the Government of India, but against the men who had brought discredit and disrepute upon them. These were cases which he was thankful to say, did not often occur; but when they did occur, certainly, so far as he was concerned he would exercise all his authority in supporting Lord Curzon and the military authorities in India in bringing the perpetrators to justice. He should not hesitate to support collective punishment if there was reason to believe that a military unit had, through certain of its members, misconducted itself and committed outrages, and there was any attempt on the part of the remainder of the members of that unit to shield the delinquent. This question was a very big one, and he had no time to argue it freely. But if we had been more successful than any other European nation in establishing our authority among coloured races, what was the secret of our success? It was not merely that we asserted our power as a governing race, but because, when we established our authority, we associated with it perfect equality under the law and before the law between all races both criminally and civilly. (Cheers.) That was the foundation of our power; that was the source of our strength. (Cheers.) Much as he valued the reputation of a noble regiment such as the 9th Lancers, there was something that he valued more, and that was the credit of the whole British Army and the reputation of the British Government; and he maintained that in this case, the action taken by the Indian Government although it might have reflected on the reputation of that regiment, had maintained the credit of the British Government and of the British Army. (Hear, hear.)

(To be concluded.)

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN,

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" wrote on November 20 :—

The recent developments of the Afghan Question are being followed with keen interest here. The St. Petersburg "Viedomosti" of to-day publishes a long article on Russia, England, and Afghanistan, which is not without importance. Although there is no reason for regarding it as inspired, it yet seems to reproduce with tolerable accuracy the views held in competent Russian quarters. Well informed as the writer of the article appears to be, he none the less begins his account of the present situation with a curious travesty of Lord Cranborne's recent statement in the House of Commons. "The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs," he says "has declared that Russia, in spite of her agreement of 20 years with England, proposes to enter into direct relations with Afghanistan of a non-political character." And he adds :—"The comments of the English newspapers show that they expect some more definite and detailed proposal from the Russian side." This is such a complete mispresentation of Lord Cranborne's statement that it may be well to recall what he actually did say. The information which he gave the House was as follows :—

"His Majesty's Government have received a communication from the Russian Government proposing that direct relations should be established between Russia and Afghanistan with regard to frontier matters. It is made clear that these relations would have no political character, as the Russian Government intend to maintain their former engagements and continue to consider Afghanistan outside the sphere of Russian influence. His Majesty's Government, having regard to the understanding by which Afghanistan is outside the sphere of Russian influence, have replied that it would be impossible for them to take into consideration any changes in existing arrangements, or to frame proposals to be brought before the Ameer, without some more precise explanation in regard to the method which the Russian Government would desire to see adopted for the exchange of such communications between the frontier officials, the limitations to be placed on them, and the means of ensuring that those limitations would be observed. To this communication no answer has yet been received."

It will be noticed that the writer in the "Viedomosti" completely ignores what is, perhaps, the most important, and certainly the most satisfactory, feature of these negotiations—the repetition by the Russian Government of their assurance that they regard Afghanistan as outside their sphere of influence. It will further be noticed, and this is a point of great importance, that the British Government, and not merely the British Press, is awaiting definite proposals from the Russian side.

The writer from whom I am quoting goes on to argue that the existing state of affairs is highly abnormal, and that it is scarcely possible to continue an arrangement by which Russia can only communicate with the ruler of a neighbouring country through the medium of the Indian Government. The present position, he says, is the more unsatisfactory as the British are constantly endeavouring to reduce Afghanistan more and more to the condition of a vassal State of the Indian Empire. He throws some doubt on the loyalty of the Ameer's attitude towards Great Britain, and in support of his doubts cited the fact that the Ameer recently read at a durbar a letter "which could not possibly have been agreeable to the English Government." The ruler of Afghanistan, he says, must sooner or later recognise that it would be disastrous for his country if he were to allow himself to be made a mere tool of British diplomacy. If he did an Anglo-Russian conflict would put an end to the existence of Afghanistan as an independent State. He should also remember that Anglo-Russian differences might be settled not by war but by some peaceful agreement, in which case the fate of Afghanistan might be decided even more speedily than by an armed conflict.

It is worthy of remark that this well-informed writer accepts as genuine the information contained in the despatch received by the "Times" from Calcutta and published on Nov. 6. So far as I am aware, no denial has yet been given to the statement there made that the Russian Government has already endeavoured to enter into direct relations with the Ameer without the knowledge or consent of the Indian Government. If that is the case, it is difficult not to suspect the sincerity of the assurances given by the Russian Government that they continue to regard Afghanistan as outside the sphere of their influence. Lord George Hamilton has told the House of Commons that he had no information as to these alleged communications. But it is obvious that the matter cannot be allowed to remain in this state of uncertainty, for an explanation is due to the English Government if such attempts have been made to establish direct communication in spite of the explicit manner in which, according to Lord Cranborne, our Foreign Office has informed Russia that it would be impossible for them to consider any change in existing arrangements before more definite proposals were laid before them.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 23 (Reuter).—The Russian newspapers continue to harp on the rumour, the origin of which is obscure, of internal troubles in Afghanistan, and they base upon it a variety of conclusions of which the following is an example :—

The "Birzheviya Vyedomosti" thinks that the reports now current to the effect that civil war is imminent in Afghanistan are due to the apparent determination of the British Government to rid itself of the Ameer Habibullah, whose ideas, the paper says, do not agree with England's views. The journal anticipates that a British expedition will shortly be despatched by Lord Kitchener to Afghanistan, and concludes by saying that as the preservation of the independence of Afghanistan is undoubtedly to Russia's interest she must keep an eye on that country whence England would only have to stretch forth her hand to become mistress of Persia.

SEBASTOPOL, November 24 "Daily Graphic."—By way of Tiflis there comes a report from Tashkend to the effect that Izhak Khan and his son, Mohammed Ismail, have lately been permitted to change their residential locale in Turkestan, and that both the elder and the younger pretender to the Afghan throne appear to be in active correspondence with their supporters in Afghanistan. Izhak Khan was sometime ago resident in the neighbourhood of Samarkand. I repeat this report under reserve.

The "Daily Mail" publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Odessa (November 23) :—

I learn from a trustworthy military source that, in view of possible eventualities in Afghanistan, some 10 000 Russian troops from Tashkend, Samarcand, and one or two other of the Turkestan garrisons are moving towards the Afghan frontier.

The garrison at Kushk is now considered to be sufficiently strong as the chief frontier base, and the new concentrations are being made at various other points on the Russo-Afghan border.

It is understood that General Kuropatkin, Minister for War, who last week returned from a special tour of inspection in the Caucasus, was chiefly occupied in that province in elaborating a mobilisation plan by which, in case of need, a whole army corps may be transferred from the Circassia to Transcaspia within a period of 10 days.

At the 25th anniversary jubilee of the Russo-Turkish war, held the other day at Karse, the speeches were of an unusually Chauvinistic character, all dealing with Russia's onward progress in Central Asia.

One of the military orators declared that the counterpart to Kars was Russia's possession of Herat.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

HOW HISTORY IS LOST.

"Give me my liar," a famous king was wont to say when asking for a vol

HARTOPP DIVORCE SUIT.

EARL COWLEY AS CO-RESPONDENT.

SENSATIONAL STORY.

In the Divorce Court the case of Hartopp v. Hartopp and Cowley came on for hearing before Mr Justice Barnes and a special jury. This was the petition of Sir Charles Edward Cradock-Hartopp for the dissolution of his marriage with Lady Millicent Florence Eleanor Cradock-Hartopp (nee Wilson), on the ground of her alleged adultery with Arthur Mornington Wellesley Earl Cowley. The respondent and co-respondent denied the adultery and the respondent countercharged her husband with adultery with Mrs. Sand, and also that he had been guilty of cruelty. Mr. Lawson Walton, K. C; Mr. Duke K. C; and Mr. Barnard appeared for the petitioner: Mr. Inderwick, K. C., Sir Edward Clark, K. C., and Mr. Priestley for the respondent; and Mr. Bargrave Dene, K. C., Mr. C. F., Gill, K. C., and Mr. Pritchard for the co-respondent.

CASE FOR THE PETITIONER.

Mr. Lawson Walton, K C., in opening the case for the petitioner, stated that Sir Charles Hartopp was married to his wife in the year 1895, she being the daughter of Mr. Charles Wilson, one of the members of Parliament for Hull. Lord Cowley was a gentleman who some time ago was divorced and who lived in Leicestershire. Sir Charles Hartopp invited the jury to come to the conclusion from the evidence that Lady Hartopp had been guilty of adultery with Lord Cowley. For some time after their marriage Sir Charles Hartopp and Lady Hartopp lived together not unhappily. No cause of friction arose except the selection by Lady Hartopp of her friends and associates. Sir Charles Hartopp claimed some right to influence her choice of friends. She at first very much resented this interference. There was one incident which took place in 1898. Lady Hartopp had made the acquaintance of Sir John Willoughby—an acquaintance of which Sir Charles Hartopp did not approve. She had been in this gentleman's chambers alone on one occasion to tea. Sir Charles Hartopp remonstrated, and that remonstrance the lady treated as an insult. He that evening went out to go to his club to dinner instead of dining at home. The next morning Lady Hartopp came to her husband's room and suggested that he had been in a temper. He pointed out that she must promise that she would not associate with this gentleman in future and that she would not compromise herself in the least way again. She replied that she would do what she liked. Sir Charles Hartopp took her by the hands and there was a slight scuffle. She wrenched her hands away, and there the incident ended.

AT LEWES RACES.

At a later date in the same year while at Brighton for the Lewes races they stayed together at the Bedford Hotel. Sir John Willoughby desired to share their sitting-room, but Sir Charles Hartopp objected strongly to any such proceedings, and Lady Hartopp showed considerable resentment. In the circumstances of the visit Lady Hartopp gave up her rooms at the Bedford Hotel and went to the Metropole, where she shared her sitting-room with Sir John Willoughby. It was not suggested that there was any impropriety between the two, but it only showed Sir Charles Hartopp that the intimacy was getting considerably greater, and he naturally renewed his objection to it. However that passed off without leaving any lasting trace of their mutual relations being broken.

In the autumn of 1900 Lady Hartopp proposed to visit Water Priory, in Yorkshire, her father's residence, and accompany her family to Scotland, while Sir Charles Hartopp went abroad. He and his wife were then on perfectly friendly terms and any unpleasantness that there might have been had passed away. In Sir Charles Hartopp's mind Lady Hartopp was not dutiful in insisting upon her right to her own selection of acquaintances. From that date she had never returned to Sir Charles Hartopp, and on various grounds and pre exts she had declined to return. It was now necessary to trace the history of this case. It was convenient to call the jury's attention to a number of letters which would largely explain the attitude which this lady had assumed towards her husband, and which would throw some light on the acquaintance she formed with Lord Cowley and its distressing and disastrous results. It was clear that Lady Hartopp had determined that nothing would induce her to give up her associates. The moment Sir Charles Hartopp insisted on his right to guide her choice of associates, as a man of the world, and insist on her assurance with regard to those friendships, Lady Hartopp began to make various suggestions against him. After Sir Charles had dealt with one pretext and disposed of it, another pretext was put forward. His lady resisted the appeals of Sir Charles Hartopp, and it was while this separation continued, and continued for these reasons that the acquaintance with Lord Cowley was formed.

"BUNDLE DARLING."

On August 12 or thereabouts she wrote a letter to her husband which entirely disposed of the suggestion of previous unkindness on the part of Sir Charles. It was written on his birthday, and began "Bundle Darling,—This is to wish you many happy returns of the day. You are forty-two, are you not? etc. Again, however, it became necessary for Sir Charles to assert his rights as a husband in respect to Lady Hartopp's acquaintances. To that letter Sir Charles replied thanking her for her congratulations. He then referred to the fact that their matrimonial affairs were talked about, and that the terms on which she was with Sir John Willoughby were the subject matter of considerable remark and were discussed. He (Sir Charles) had been blamed for using Sir John's room, and the letter finished: "I feel bound to write at once in your interests and mine that this must come to an end. You must drop Sir John Willoughby while we live together, I have the right to stop you losing your name. I intend to do so. I should not be man if I did not. It makes me so angry that you cannot keep your good name to yourself."

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER.

Following that up, Lady Hartopp, without any reason whatever, told her mother that her husband had struck her, and she wrote to her husband that she had quite made up her mind to live at home for six months at least. "You know," she wrote, my financial position. This I must ask you to accept as my position." That, counsel said, was an extraordinary letter, and it continued: "You will also understand that if I come back to you I will not be bullied about. I will promise not to make people talk, and you must also understand that if you strike me again I shall leave you altogether." Sir Charles Hartopp could not acknowledge that. He had not struck her, and therefore he could not promise that he would not strike her again. He could not withdraw insinuations he had never made. He could not promise her not to bully her because he had not bullied her. In other words, it meant that he must allow her unrestricted licence. Therefore he wrote to her: "I deny that you have any cause for complaint against me. I have not insulted you. Your name has been publicly linked with that of Sir John Willoughby," and continuing that if she persisted in seeing whom she liked and where she liked she would never live with him again. As a matter of fact, Lady Hartopp was using all her efforts to put an end to this sham matrimonial union. She insisted on leading her own life, and Sir Charles Hartopp insisted on preserving his own honour. These were the causes of the estrangement between these two people.

MEETING LORD COWLEY.

Further, she wrote to her husband making the suggestion that after six months she would even then only discuss the question with him. In the autumn of that year this lady made the acquaintance of Lord Cowley, who lived at Baggrave Hall, in Leicestershire, which is a great hunting centre. During that winter she went down to see a cousin at Gadsby, and there she took a small cottage called Gadsby Cottage, which was 2 1-2 miles from Baggrave Hall and in the very centre of this hunting district. With the assistance of Lord Cowley this cottage was secured, and there was a certain grim humour, when they heard the rest of the case, with regard to some of the articles of furniture, a sofa and a Dutch bedstead, which were procured from Lord Cowley. The cottage was taken, and this lady became resident in that district. While there she formed a very intimate acquaintance with Lord Cowley, and it was clear that he acquired a very considerable influence over her. He was constantly with her. They met in the hunting field, and her conduct was sufficient to show the jury that she had entirely lost all affection for her husband. She even went so far as to suggest to Sir Charles Hartopp that he should allow her to divorce him and that she would give him £20,000. If that really was intended it would show them that the main principles which kept a woman true to life had been sacrificed by Lady Hartopp.

AN INTERVIEW IN LONDON.

Subsequently Sir Charles and Lady Hartopp had a remarkable interview in London. This was brought about by the kindly offices of Lord Gerard, who had used his influence to reunite this broken matrimonial tie. Lord Gerard was present when this interview took place. Sir Charles Hartopp there produced a memorandum which was supposed to be Lady Hartopp's terms of reconciliation and resumption of cohabitation. She were asked whether those were her conditions, and she said they were. Counsel then read them, commenting on their remarkable character. They were as follows:—

(1) Not to refer to the past.

(2) No London house, but to keep the cottage.

(3 and 4) Six months' trial; If I make her so unhappy that she cannot stay I am to let her divorce me.

Continuing, counsel said the summer and winter of last year assumed the important portion of this case. The lady was living alone, which was an extraordinary position for a young married woman to be in. She was tenant of this house at Gadsby, and except on occasions when she had visitors she had no one resident in the house whose companionship would be some kind of protection to her. There was Lord Cowley living 2 1-2 miles away, divorced from his wife, and constantly in Lady Hartopp's society. The jury would hear that he used to come in the early morning and in the evening, and when the hunting commenced the intimacy became still closer.

AT GADSBY COTTAGE.

In the afternoon Lord Cowley, instead of finding his way to Baggrave Hall, found his way to Gadsby Cottage, where this lady was quite alone. She used to spend her time in the boudoir—a little room which on the one side was bounded by her bedroom and on the other by a staircase which led to the kitchen. Lord Cowley used to find his way into this little compartment, and would stay from early evening until late at night, and in that room no one else was present except this lady. Lord Cowley used constantly to send to Baggrave Hall for his clothes. He used to dress in one room and Lady Hartopp used to dress in another, and they were frequently seen in each other's rooms during the process. Afterwards they would be for hours together. They would be told that he used to use such expressions to her as "dear" and "darling." On one or two occasions it would be shown that the door of the room in which they were alone together was locked. On another occasion it was noticed that the sofa was muddied by Lord Cowley's boots, showing plainly that he had been lying on it.

In conclusion, counsel asked the jury if this constant companionship, when taken in conjunction with the lady's attitude towards her husband, could be treated by them as Platonic friendship.

SIR CHARLES HARTOPP'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Charles Cradock-Hartopp then proceeded to give corroborative evidence of counsel's opening statement. Describing the occasion when his wife had been having tea at Sir John Willoughby's rooms the witness said his wife came in rather late. He asked her where she had been. She said she had been shopping. The witness remarked that it was rather late for shopping. She then said that she had had tea with Sir John Willoughby, and that she would meet whom she liked. The witness objected, and he caught hold of her hands. She kicked him on each shin and said: "Let me go." She then went out of the room. He did not strike her. In October of 1900 he had an interview with Lord Chesterfield, brother-in-law of Lady Hartopp, afterwards with Lady Hartopp's mother, and then with her father. It was in 1901 that he first heard that his wife had taken this cottage at Gadsby. He had to speak to his wife with reference to certain friends and in reference to her hunting in Leicestershire. When he spoke to her with regard to her seeing Sir John Willoughby she replied that she did not see any harm in it. In the autumn of 1899 he objected to her going to Leicestershire. When she went to her father's in Yorkshire in August 1900, she said: "I suppose you have no objection to my seeing Sir John Willoughby?" The witness replied that he had every objection. When Lord Gerard showed him the terms she witness said they were ridiculous. Lady Hartopp insisted on keeping house in Leicestershire. The witness last saw his wife at the York races in 1901. She then insisted on the mode of life she had adopted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inderwick; His wife's sister married Mr. Fairfax. He did not remember on his wife's sister's wedding day having knocked his wife on the sofa.

Do you say you did not?—I don't recollect.

Is it not a fact that you hit her hard and kicked her twice?—I don't recollect that.

Did she not go to the wedding with someone else and have to have her head bathed before going because of your blows?—I don't know.

Continuing, the witness said his wife was twenty-two years of age when they were married. He had known her for some time previously. She was very fond of country life and country pursuits. She had horses of her own at different times in Leicestershire. His wife frequently stayed with friends in Leicestershire. During the whole of the hunting season of 1900 and 1901, with the exception of a few short visits to London, Lady Hartopp was in Leicestershire hunting.

LOSSES AT CARDS.

How did you amuse yourself while your wife was away?—Shooting and racing.

Did your wife go to race meetings?—When it was anywhere near London she would go with me in the summer time.

Did you do a good deal of card-playing?—Not very much.

Did you play enough to lose a great deal of money?—Before marriage.

Was it not a constant cause of complaint that you lost so much money?—I lost sometimes, of course.

MONEY FROM THE BRIDE'S FATHER.

The witness said that his estate when he was married was £1,400 a year, and Mr. Wilson settled about £1,800 a year on his wife.

How much did Mr. Wilson have to find for you from the time you were married to now?—I could not say. I have not kept any account.

Have you had as much as £10,000 from Mr. Wilson?—If he says so, I have.

Was the money paid for your debts in 1896-1897-1898?—I never received an account. If Mr. Wilson says so I should say it was correct.

Was there more money paid after that?—Never after 1898.

In 1896 did you tell your wife that you had to make heavy payments to the woman who had been your mistress before you were married, and ask her to see her father about it?—I did not.

Was it a fact that you made these payments?—I paid some money on a settlement to somebody a long time ago.

Did Mr. Wilson find £1,200 for the purpose?—It was paid off in instalments. I suppose he did.

MR. LAWSON WALTON OBJECTS.

Mr. Lawson Walton objected that this had nothing to do with the case, but Mr. Inderwick said they had to give some account of the life of these two parties. He was treated with very great kindness by the Wilsons. The wife helped him, and they had no home whatever except in so far as the wife was enabled to find him a home with the assistance of her parents.

Mr. Lawson Walton: This case does not concern the Wilson family.

Mr. Justice Barnes: The difficulty I have is this—it is exceedingly difficult to exclude facts which show the exact relationship in which they stood. I don't think I can shut out anything which has particular bearing as to what the relationship was between these two parties.

Mr. Inderwick: Did you promise to give up card-playing and betting?—I might have volunteered it to Mr. Wilson. I never made any stipulation. He never made such a promise as far as he remembered.

PETITIONER'S BETTING TRANSACTION.

Mr. Inderwick then went on to deal with the petitioner's betting transactions and questioned him closely as to his making bets in the name of Colonel Lawson. The witness said he had Colonel Lawson's permission to do so.

Did your wife send Colonel Lawson a cheque for £150 to settle the matter?—No.

And did not Colonel Lawson send it back declining to receive it from her?—I don't know.

Was it because you could not bet in your own name in the ring that you used Colonel Lawson's?—I owed some money in the ring at the time and I could not bet in the ring.

Did you tell your wife that had you been threatened by the stewards in reference to non-payments in the ring?—No, certainly not.

Did you ask your wife to write to a lady friend of hers and yours connected with the turf?—I don't recollect; but if she says I did, perhaps I did.

To write to this lady to ask her son-in-law not to take a part in the matter?—Who was the lady?

Mr. Inderwick: The Duchess of Devonshire. Did you ask your wife to write to her?—I certainly never did.

To ask her to induce her son-in-law, Lord Stanley, not to take any part in the matter?—No, certainly not.

Do you know that she went and saw the lady?—I have heard she did.

A PRESENT FROM SIR J. WILLOUGHBY.

Counsel then proceeded to deal with the terms on which the parties were with Sir John Willoughby. The witness did not think Sir John Willoughby was more generous to him than to anybody else. The witness and Sir John Willoughby had been members of the same clubs together. On one occasion when Lady Hartopp lost her watch Sir John Willoughby presented her with another in its place.

AN IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION DEMANDED.

Lady Hartopp had sent to Sir John Willoughby a copy of his letter in which he told her she must "give up Sir J. W.," and put a stop to gossip. He received a letter for Sir John Willoughby demanding an immediate explanation. Sir John Willoughby asked the witness what lies had been told behind his back, and who was his informant. The letter which the witness had sent to his wife was described by Sir John as astounding. The witness telegraphed that he would meet Sir John at the club next day. As a fact they met at Doncaster. Sir John asked the witness what grievance he had against him and the witness mentioned a necklace which Sir John Willoughby had presented to her, and also a watch. Sir John's reply was that it had been perfectly openly done. The witness objected to the attentions Sir John was paying to his wife. Mr. Charles Wilson had on one occasion tried to make peace between the witness and his wife.

"OH, TOPPS; YOU ARE IMPOSSIBLE."

The witness did not recollect Lord Gerard saying to him when they had the interview over the conditions which had been mentioned, "Oh, Topps, you are impossible. This little lady has acceded to all your requests and you begin to make further difficulties." Lady Hartopp did not on any occasion say that she would give up Gadsby Cottage if that would compensate matters. She said she was happier in her own house. The witness did not say it was better that they should part.

How long have you known Lord Cowley?—Some time.

He is a member of the Wellesley family?—Yes.

And so is Mrs. Charles Wilson?—The witness believed so. They were related—third cousins, he thought.

Did Lord Cowley ride your wife's horses at the Melton Races?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Deane: He had no recollection of his wife and Lord Cowley calling each other by their Christian names.

You are not a hunting man and are not acquainted with the habits of hunting people?—Yes, I used to hunt myself.

Hunting people are always very hospitable to each other, and always keep open house?—Yes, that is so.

Did you call Lord Cowley by the name of Toby?—Yes. All his friends called him Toby.

Did you hear your wife call him Toby?—Not to my recollection.

Re-examined by Mr. Lawson Walton as to his suggested improper action with regard to Colonel Lawson, the witness stated that he had received a letter from Colonel Lawson which began "My dear Topps," and entirely exonerated him from any blame in the matter.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned.

INDIAN CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

ITS ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

At a well-attended meeting of the East India Association, held on Nov. 24, at Westminster Palace Hotel, London, Sir Robert Giffen presiding, Mr. R. H. Elliott, a leading coffee planter of Mysore, read a paper on "The Economic Effects of Recent Indian Currency Legislation."

Mr. Elliott said the authors of the Currency Act of 1893 believed that if the policy which seemed best to the Indian Government could be carried out it would produce a stable rate of exchange, and this they thought would in itself cause a large flow of capital to India for the benefit of the people, and to the ultimate welfare of the State. What, unfortunately, they did not perceive was that their method of creating a stable "exchange" at an artificially enhanced rate, which was liable to be still further enhanced at the will of the Government, instead of developing would seriously injure the industries of the country, and thus at once diminish the means of employment and the rate of wages—results which had already occurred in consequence of the currency measure. He went on to show in detail what he described as the vastly injurious effects of the currency legislation upon (1) the European and Native planters of Southern India; (2) the tea planters; (3) the cotton cultivators of Baroda; (4) the millowners of Bombay; (5) the gold miners of Southern India; and (6) the holders of silver ornaments. As to the first, he said that in 1890-91 there were 602 Europeans and upwards of 27,000 native holdings in the province. As regarded the former nearly all were now more or less associated with serious difficulties; some were abandoned, others partially so, and a large number would have been abandoned had the owners not been in debt to the mercantile houses, who had taken over the estates and continued to work them as mortgagees in possession. As for native holdings, very few now existed. In an adjacent district of upwards of 25,000 native holdings, hardly any now existed. He suggested that the producers should ask for a reduction in the rate of exchange, and if this were refused they should pray for a thoroughly representative commission of inquiry to sit in India. In doing this they would not be asking the Government to reverse its currency policy. On the contrary, they would only be asking the Government to move on lines it had clearly declared itself open to go upon should circumstances demand a modification in the rate of exchange.

The Chairman said Mr. Elliott's criticisms to a certain extent amounted to this—whatever the Indian Government might have to say for itself on the score of the interests that seemed to make a currency change necessary, and whatever it might have to say as to the apparent success of its experiment so far, there were certain things involved in a currency change that were calculated to produce great evils, and that as a matter of fact great evils and mischief had ensued, and these were a set-off to any advantages which the Indian Government, justly or unjustly, might claim.

It was universally recognised that the enhancement of the value of a currency, and especially any artificial enhancement, was a very dangerous measure for the trade and industry of the countries affected. People did not get any more than the market value for their produce, but their expenses increased very much by the enhanced wages, interest and charges they had to pay. Of course in the long run things might adjust themselves, but meanwhile great injury and distress resulted to traders.

What Mr. Elliott had said was, in his opinion, absolutely conclusive as to the currency change in India having produced certain evils of a very considerable kind, which no Government should overlook. An inquiry was required on other grounds as well as those mentioned by Mr. Elliott. The measure of 1893 was introduced by the Indian Government avowedly as an experiment and as a means of changing the money of India from silver to gold, and they were entitled to inquire from time to time how that experiment was going on. (Hear, hear.)

In the discussion which followed Mr. W. Fowler held that the closing of the mints in India was a great mistake. The natives, he said, still used and still believed in silver, which was rather strange after all that had occurred. (Laughter.)

Sir James Westland said the exchange value of silver for gold before 1893 was continually depreciating, but the currency legislation had stopped the decline. The rupee was now established on a firm basis, and had been for years of the value of 1s. 4d.

Mr. J. D. Rees mentioned as an indication of the prosperity of the cotton trade in Bombay that the census returns showed the number of mill hands had largely increased of late.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople (November 18) states:—

In August last an understanding in principle was arrived at between Persia and Turkey, under Russian auspices, for the conclusion of a Customs arrangement on the basis of the most-favoured-nation treatment. This arrangement constitutes a modification of the Customs treatment provided in the treaties of Erzeroum of 1823 and 1847, and is intended to pave the way for the final conclusion of a commercial treaty between Russia and Persia.

An Imperial Irade has now been issued sanctioning what it describes as a provisional commercial convention with Persia, by which the contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of denunciation at any time the agreement to continue in force one year from the date of such denunciation. Until the conclusion of a definitive treaty the present convention provides for a five per cent. ad valorem duty on all Ottoman merchandise imported into Persia, while importations from Persia into Turkey will pay eight per cent. Furthermore, Turkey will levy a one per cent. export duty on goods exported from Turkey to Persia. The above stipulations are to be applied six months after the signature of the present convention, which is fixed for February 23 1903, though the Persian Government may demand their introduction at an earlier date if it so desires. The convention now awaits ratification by the Shah.

Vienna, November 25—The "Politische Correspondenz" learns, from Constantinople, that the request of the British Embassy there for the grant of a privileged coal depot at Basrah on the Persian Gulf, has been refused by the Ottoman Council of State. Depots of that kind for merchant vessels exist in Constantinople, Smyrna, and elsewhere in Turkey, and the privilege consists in a portion of the ad valorem duty paid on foreign coal being refunded if the coal is taken from the privileged depot and used outside Turkey. In making its request, the British Embassy pointed out that the coal was to be used as fuel for British merchantmen engaged in the coast trade between the Persian Gulf and British India, and that the French Messageries Maritimes some time ago had been granted a similar privilege at Basrah.

The Turkish reply pointed out that the Messageries Company was to use the coal from that depot for ships trading between foreign ports only, while the British vessels would trade between the Turkish coast, in the Persian Gulf, and India.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The fac-simile telegraph of Messrs. Palmer and Mills, known as the "Electrograph," has recently been much improved to fit it for Press purposes. By a simple arrangement the telegraph wire can be transferred from an ordinary telegraph instrument to the electrograph automatically. Pictures are sent by it in the same time as a message in words covering an equal space in a newspaper. About forty minutes are required to prepare the picture on a zinc plate before it is telegraphed, and about forty more to adapt the copy or electrogram sent by the wire for printing in the newspaper. Tests of the apparatus have been made on the Western Union and other telegraph lines in America, and Mr. Arthur Leslie, of New York, has undertaken its commercial introduction.

Compressed oxygen being now sold in bottles, or tubes, for ordinary use, M. Berthelot the famous French chemist, has examined samples of it got from water by electrolysis. Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen gas, and the oxygen prepared from it for sale contains, according to his tests, about 1-2,000th part of hydrogen.

We have already mentioned the method of producing anæsthesia by means of alternating, or intermittent, currents of electricity, which was introduced by M. d'Arsonval, and employed by M. Ledue for extracting teeth and other purposes. M. Ledue has recently applied the method to the lower animals with success. Regular anæsthesia and sleep were both produced by continuous currents of electricity, interrupted 150 to 200 times a minute.

Mr. E. G. Acheson, inventor of carborundum, a very hard artificial substance, used in the arts, has patented a process of making graphite from ordinary carbon in the electric furnace. Carborundum and many other carbides can thus be converted into graphite by volatilising the non-carbon in the combination.

According to M. Armand Gautier in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, arsenic is found in seaweed, along with iodine, and also in seawater. Apparently the arsenic in the sea comes from certain granite rocks.

Mr. Bion J. Arnold, at a recent meeting of the American Institution of Electrical Engineers, made the important announcement that he had invented a new way of applying alternating electric currents to traction. Each car of the train is to be equipped with a "single phase" alternating current electric motor, of which both the armature and the magnetic field are connected each to an engine for compressing air into a reservoir, or for driving by means of this compressed air the part of the motor-car to which they are attached. The supply of alternating current to the electric motor necessitates careful insulation of the carrying conductors.

Desmoulieres finds that apricots contain saccharose, invert sugar, and glucose. The proportion of glucose is larger in unripe than in ripe fruit. The colouring matter of apricots appears to be identical with carotin.

The observatory established on Mont Pelee by M Lacroix is on a hillock about 18 kilometres from any other habitation, and is to be provided with a casemate as a refuge from eruptions. The volcano still throws out steam and ashes, and the central cone is luminous by night. Apparently there is no central chimney or vent, as the cone is always changing, and seems a mass of cinders.

Lieutenant Peary says that a mysterious epidemic is diminishing the number of Esquimaux in Smith Sound, and some begged him to carry them south. In 1897 their number was 237, but now it is, he thinks, about 200. All through the Arctic regions and in Labrador the Esquimaux are disappearing, perhaps, owing to the destruction caused by whalers and the extermination of the seal, walrus, and polar bear. It is supposed that not more than 500 remain from Point Barrow to the Aleutian Islands, and that the total number is probably 15,000 to 20,000.

Dr. Robert Hessler, of Logansport, Indiana, recently made a journey of 1,000 miles in a motor car, using 75 gallons of gasoline, worth eight dollars, and 85 cents' worth of lubricants. During the trip a wheel was sprung, a tyre pierced, and a few bolts lost, involving an expense of ten dollars. The cost of the trip was about £4 over all.

According to a report to the United States Light-house Commissioner on the 15th September last, a large number of birds took refuge on board the light-ship off the bar at the entrance to San Francisco harbour. At one time sixty were counted on board, among them owls, cranes, and humming birds. A dense smoke from northern forest fires hung over the locality, obscuring the land at the time.

The American Road Machine Company have introduced a mechanical stone-breaker and spreader for ordinary roads. As the machine is drawn along the road by a pair of horses it breaks the stones and spreads them on the road.

The completion of the dam at Assouan shows how far the clock is from the time when, according to Eusebuis, crocodiles were venerated as the harbingers of the fertilising inundation of the Nile. At Arsinoe which would have been uninhabitable but for the flood of the river, the crocodile was tutelary god, and medals were struck bearing its effigy. The Arsinoites fed a crocodile in Lake Moeris with the flesh of victims and other aliments. Rings of gold were in its ears, and on its from legs. When offerings of cakes or flesh were brought, the priests who guarded it opened its mouth and put them in. After death it was embalmed and placed in the crypts of the labyrinth. At Ombos, also far from the river, on the other side, when children were eaten by this deified monster, their mothers rejoiced at their good fortune in having given birth to a child which had fed their god. On the other hand, in cities like Tentyris, on the river bank, the crocodile was dreaded, hunted, and eaten. These opposing sentiments gave rise to derision and conflicts in Egypt.

The recent demonstration of the earth's rotation by means of the Foucault pendulum experiment at the Pantheon, Paris, has brought forth a pendulum for the purpose which can be carried in a small box and is sold at a modest price. It swings for three hours.

M. Paul Combes in "Cosmos" discusses the question is England growing larger or smaller in extent, and answers that she continues, on the whole, about the same in size. If she is losing some parts by erosion she is gaining from others. Since primordial times she has grown a good deal in area.

The Indians of California and Arizona are of rather a low type, and missionaries can do but little to civilise them if they are near towns, where drunkenness and gambling absorb their earnings. In Arizona some live in huts of root plastered over with mud. Others, in summer, sleep under sheds of the sticks, and in winter in caves. Yet, being able to stand the heat, the Mojaves make good labourers on the railways about the Needles.

The crescent on the head of the goddess Astarte is usually believed to come from the new Moon, but, according to Mr. Offord in "Knowledge," the planet Venus was the starry symbol of Ishtar, Astoreth, or Astarte, a divinity of the Babylonians, Phœnician Assyrians, and Syrians, mentioned in the Old Testament, and on Carthaginian or Phœnician inscriptions, as Ashtoreth Karnaim, that is Ashtoreth with two horns. Her temples were generally in valleys between two peaks, forming a crescent on the horizon. The Greeks also worshipped her, or even identified her with Venus Aphrodite. Assuming that she was the personification of the planet Venus, not of the moon, it is argued that since the crescent was her symbol the phases of the planet were visible in the clear atmosphere of Mesopotamia, either with or without a glass.

The Earl of Crawford, F. R. S., who is about to take a winter tour round the world in his famous steam yacht, "Valhalla," has invited Mr. M. J Nicoll, a member of the British Ornithologists' Union, to accompany him as naturalist. After passing through the Straits of Magellan, the "Valhalla" will visit the principal island groups of the South Pacific, where its naturalist will have ample opportunities for collecting and observing birds and other animals. The return will be made by the Indian Ocean and Suez Canal.

A combined fan and canopy is a device which has recently been invented especially for the use of bicycle riders. The canopy is made in the form of an ordinary umbrella, and is provided with a number of blades. As the bicyclist spins along, the wind will strike the blades and rotate the umbrella-like canopy. Thus the rider is both cooled and protected from the sun. The canopy is carried by a frame which can be attached to the bicycle. The frame can be readily taken apart.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693

Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.

Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,580.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 48 14 4, for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,48	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000

Reserve Fund .... „ 14,00,000

Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.

„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.

„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.

„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH: 19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000

RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,

RESERVE FUND £4,25,

HEAD OFFICE:

27 THREAD NEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kand
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tutic
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zans
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mom
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed per cent. per annum on daily balances from 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.

IMPORTERS of Sulphuric and other Acids, Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Essential Oils, and Soluble Fruit Essences of eminent manufacturers, and machineries with parts thereof, and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR

SACCHARIN

Refined, 550 times sweeter than Sugar.

Retail price Rs. 10 per lb.
Special terms to large buyers.

BEST INDIAN CARPETS AT MODERATE PRICES

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agent
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

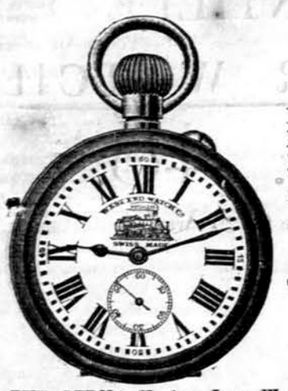
Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

ABSOLUTELY "THE BEST"

LOW PRICED WATCH IN THE MARKET.



THE MATCHLESS

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.
Guaranteed for One Year.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE ..... Rs. 10-0
In OXYDISED STEEL CASE... ,, 12-8
In FINE SILVER CASE ..... ,, 17-8

10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.

OTHER CHEAP LINES:

THE EXCEL, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and large size, MADE ON THE ROSKOPF SYSTEM with and without a seconds hand. A very strong and lasting Watch.

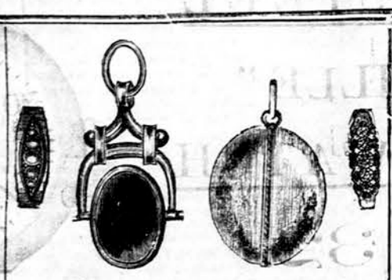
In NICKEL SILVER CASE.....Rs. 12.

THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, as supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver; for particulars refer to Price List.

ABOVE RATES ARE NET CASH TERMS OR BY V.-P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road. CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.



INDIAN JEWELLER,

KANJI MALJI,

MAKES and Sells on a large scale all sorts of articles of Gold and Silver Jewellery. A large stock also ready for sale.

Orders neatly executed by hand and machinery with promptitude and at exceedingly cheap rates. The articles are finished and engraved like English workmanshiq.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularties.

Superseded in Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal, &c. Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemst, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

XMAS Cards, Gold and Silver presentation Jewellery Watches, Electro-plated Wares, &c. now on view. 10 per cent. discount on the actual price rates during Christmas.

P. DUBASH & Co.,
65, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CELEBRATED

'LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 63, Chancery Lane, London.

Rs. 100 REWARD.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON, the Proprietors of

Robinson's PATENT BARLEY

"A FINE POWDER"

offer the above Reward for information which will lead to the conviction of persons infringing their packages, labels or Trade Marks.

Information to be given to—

ORR, ROBERTSON & BURTON, *Solicitors,*
6, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.

ELECTRIC TABLE FAN.

Very powerful motors of latest Model. The cheapest and best outfit. Complete with Batts, wire and switch ... ... Rs. 75

Recharges, As. 6 per Cell.

ELECTRIC BELL SET.

Complete with batts, bell, wire and push ... ...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC SCARF PIN.

Complete with batts, lamp, cord and push ... ...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATED ROSE.

Complete with Batts, rose, cord, and push...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC HANGING LAMP.

Complete with Batteries, lamp, wire, beautiful fancy colour shade and charge ... ...Rs. 20

"SEARCH LIGHT" "CYCLE LAMP"

Complete with accumulator, powerful lamp, cord and leather satchel ... ...Rs. 25

ELECTRIC CARRIAGE LAMPS.

Complete with accumulators in box, 2 powerful lamps, cord and switch ... ...Rs. 100

ELECTRIC JEWELLERY.

Complete with accumulator, lamp and cord ... ...Rs. 12

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT
173, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET,
CALCUTTA.

Dealers in Phonographs, Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list

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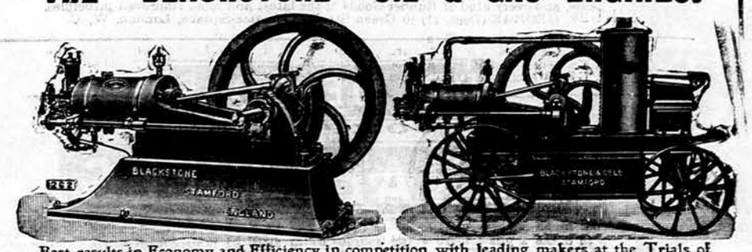
THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in		
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
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44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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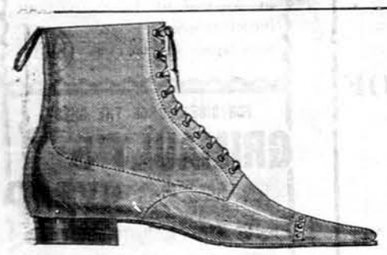

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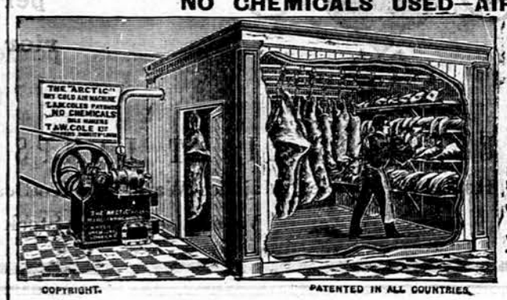

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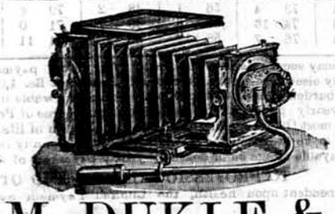

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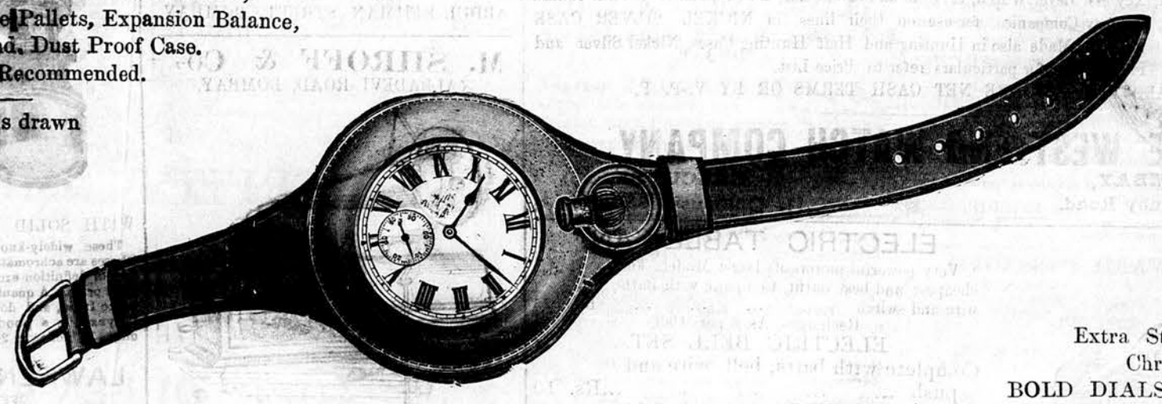

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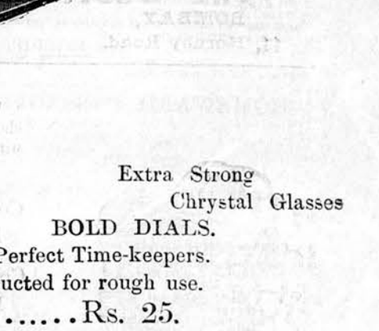

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